

PAGES 1-4
FOR INFORMATION
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From Wire Dispatches

Baby Needed U.S. Medical Aid

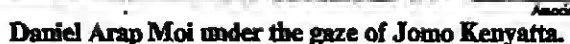
By Dan Fisher

PAGES 10
FOR
CLASSIFIED

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stress in schools. But many socialists are likely to be in homes and in the schools.

"School is rarely to blame," argued in West Berlin, "although it often is



Charter 77

Spokesman

Reported Held

VIENNA, Oct. 6 (AP) — Jaroslav Sabata, 51, a former psychology professor and one of three spokesmen for the Charter 77 Czechoslovak human-rights movement, was arrested and

foundation, politically, economically and socially."

"Our duty now is to strengthen this foundation," he said. "Since our beloved president died, the whole world has been waiting anxiously, expecting our country to go through waves of trouble and misunderstandings of all kinds. We have no better lesson to give people with such ideas than to prove them wrong."

Syndrome: A Plague i

By Michael Getler

stress in schools. But many sociologists warn that the problem is more likely to be in homes and in the society generally. "School is rarely to blame," argues Klaus Thomas, a child specialist in West Berlin, "although it often looks as though school is the cause."

Nevertheless, to thousands of parents who may have suicide-prone youngsters and who say that they love those children, the problem is more specific. And the finger frequently is pointed at the schools.

The path to a respected profession in Germany has always been

A black and white photograph of three Japanese military officers in uniform standing in a row and saluting. The officer in the center holds a sword. They are wearing peaked caps and uniforms with belts and epaulettes. The background is dark and indistinct.

Egyptian Vice President Hosny Mubarak, President Anwar Sadat and Gen. Kamal Eddin Hassan Ali salute troops yesterday in display marking fifth anniversary of October war against Israel.

Egypt Military Display Marks 1973 War

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith says that it is in a state of war with Rhodesia, stopped shipping its goods through Rhodesia in 1973.

Speaking at the Salisbury airport

armed struggle and was jailed by the Smith government.

He was released in 1968 at the request of South Africa, which was

join the internal accord, calling it a sellout that entrenches privileges for whites.

Remarks from Washington said

On top of this is what sociologist Helga Gripp and other specialists detect as a hostility toward children in some sectors of West German society. It is a mixture, they believe, of young couples not wanting children because they are seen as an obstacle to personal prosperity and older generations tending to treat adolescents in particular as mis-gangues.

Economy Hinges on New Leaders

Rhodesia Verging on a Boom

By David Lamb

SALISBURY, Rhodesia — The blacks who take over after independence in Rhodesia will inherit a developed, diversified economy waiting to boom.

It is an economy that has survived — and until recently flourished — against overwhelming odds. There have been sanctions, war, hostile neighbors, closed borders and lost transportation routes to the sea. Even enemies point to it as one of Africa's minor miracles.

Rhodesia feeds itself and is a major exporter of food. Its industrial sector produces everything from radios to brandies, its infrastructure — transportation, communications, health services — compares favorably with that of most European countries.

Economic Direction

What economic direction Rhodesia will take depends on who comes to power. On everyone's mind is the question: will the new leaders be able to avoid turning Rhodesia into another Zambia, a prosperous colony that became a poor nation.

Robert Mugabe, the Mozambique-based co-leader of the Patriotic Front, maintains that if he comes to power he will transform Rhodesia — or Zimbabwe, as it will be known — into a one-party Marxist state. Similar experiments in Angola, Ethiopia and Mozam-

bique have not created economically viable societies.

Mr. Mugabe's co-leader in the guerrilla movement, Joshua Nkomo, is less explicit in defining his political philosophy. He has, however, spoken of "normalizing" the land after independence. If by this he means nationalization of the land, it would almost certainly lead to the rapid departure of the farmers who are the backbone of the economy.

The three moderate blacks who last March signed the internal settlement with the white prime minister, Ian Smith, all say they favor the continued presence of whites, foreign investment and a Western-oriented course.

But there is no guarantee that the blacks comprising the transitional government will be part of Zimbabwe's first government.

Independent economists here say that if the new government can win international recognition and avoid tribal strife, Rhodesia has the potential to become the most prosperous non-oil-producing country in black Africa.

Lifting of the sanctions imposed 13 years ago would give Rhodesia ready-made, next-door markets for its agricultural produce and would end the costly practice of importing through the back door. It reportedly costs Rhodesia at least an addi-

tional 20 percent to circumvent import and export sanctions by dealing through middlemen.

The end of the six-year guerrilla war would save Rhodesia about \$1 million a day. The full commercial opening of the Zambia border would create a major trading partner; the opening of the Mozambique border, a route to the sea. Tourism again would become an important industry. Embassies and foreign companies could be expected to locate in Rhodesia, and property values would rise.

Scared to Invest

"Right now people are sitting tight to see what happens," a Western banker said. "There's some speculation in property, but mostly people are biding their time. There's not much else they can do with it. They can't get it out of the country legally, and they're scared to invest."

The uncertainty now is that the internal settlement has failed to win international recognition. Sanctions remain, the war continues. Africa's complaint is that the 100 seats in the Legislative Assembly, what amounts to veto power over legislation, and special privileges — although they are outnumbered more than 2 to 1 by blacks.

Given the history of independent Africa, the whites' economic and social status must certainly change when majority rule comes. There will be pressure to "Africanize" the economy and most of the secretariat. Jobs held by whites will be taken over by blacks.

By Western criteria, efficiency will suffer. The white community — now numbering about 225,000 but decreasing by about 36 persons a day — will continue to grow smaller, as it has everywhere in Africa, following independence. Whites will complain, as they did in Kenya and elsewhere, that the standards are not being maintained.

Farmers Are Key

"The whole secret to the Rhodesian economy is the farmer," Denis Norman, president of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union, said. "If he goes, Rhodesia goes."

The 6,000 white farmers account for about 80 percent of Rhodesia's agricultural sector, and that sector accounts for 50 percent of Rhodesia's foreign exchange, provides 43 percent of the materials for Rhodesia's industries and employs 33 percent of Rhodesia's labor force, according to the farmers union. Its annual value to Rhodesia is about \$500 million.

When Mr. Smith unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965, the agricultural sector was based primarily on tobacco and was worth about \$245 million a year. Since then farmers have diversified their crops with remarkable success.

According to the Commonwealth secretariat in London, Rhodesia ranks first in the world in per-hectare yield of groundnuts, second in maize and soybeans and fourth in wheat. Yet Rhodesia uses only 11 percent of its water capacity and has yet to fulfill its agricultural potential.

Despite the sanctions, a couple setting up a home here today could still meet 85 percent of its needs with Rhodesian-made products, an economic survey shows.

Growth Rate Reverses

But Rhodesia is no longer immune to the strains of war, sanctions and international recession. Its economy has stopped growing — last year the growth rate was minus 7 percent — and its budget deficit this year stands at a record \$915 million. Although it has less foreign borrowing than most other African countries, Rhodesia continues to underwrite its deficit with loans from abroad.

The economic future depends on several factors: an end to the war and the avoidance of a civil war, a political settlement accepted internationally, a continued presence, temporarily at least, of white farmers and an honest desire by whites to let blacks claim the stake in their country that has been denied them.

But given good fortune and proper management, Rhodesia could become a rare exception to the generally bleak economic performance of most young African countries.

© Los Angeles Times



Members of outgoing Center Party held "victory" party in Stockholm last night. They are from left: Premier Thorbjörn Fälldin, Secretary Gunnar Söder and Energy Minister Olof Johansson.

Liberal Leader Eyed

Sweden Delays Forming of New Cabinet

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (AP) — The speaker of the Swedish parliament said today he would wait until Thursday to name a man to try to form a new government to replace the three-party coalition that collapsed in a dispute over the use of nuclear energy in Sweden.

Centrist Premier Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of Sweden's first non-Socialist administration in 44 years, handed in his government's resignation yesterday to Henry Allard, the speaker of parliament.

Mr. Allard met with political leaders today to discuss formation of a new government.

Mr. Fälldin's Liberal and Conservative Party coalition partners refused to back his Center Party's demand for a national referendum on the future use of nuclear power.

Speculation among political observers focused on Liberal Party leader Ola Ullsten, a deputy premier in the outgoing Cabinet, as a likely candidate to head a new government. Observers predicted that he might try to form a minority co-

alition with the Conservatives. No party has a majority in parliament.

Mr. Ullsten, however, declined to say whether he would accept the premiership. "I will answer that question if and when it is put to me," he said.

UN Moves to Bring End To Hostilities in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

unions in the mountains 20 miles north of the capital.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio said that three separate attempts by the Syrians to advance into the Christian quarters of Ashrafieh, Ain el-Kummaneh and Hadath in east Beirut were driven back.

Police sources estimated today that about 100 Lebanese had been killed and 170 wounded since yesterday, bringing the total to about 400 dead and 600 wounded in the latest round of heavy fighting that began before dawn on Monday. Syrian casualties have not been reported, although the Christians claim that they are "very heavy."

Sources in Washington, confirming a Christian radio report from Beirut, said that a shell landed in a courtyard of the U.S. Embassy and that two others hit nearby. The origin of the shellfire could not be pinpointed, but the embassy is in the

western, Syrian-controlled section of the city, indicating that the fire came from the Christian side.

Washington sources said that about a dozen persons, including a U.S. Marine, were injured. An embassy Marine guard said that six Lebanese employees of the embassy were injured, none seriously.

The Christian broadcast said that the West German Embassy nearby also was hit but that no one was injured.

The Israeli naval attack was still being officially explained tonight as a pre-emptive strike against Palestinian terrorists, but government sources admitted in private that the purpose was to warn Syria against further bombardments of Christian strongholds in Beirut.

Sources in Washington said that the United States is urging restraint on Israel. Reports said that the Israeli shelling wounded at least one Palestinian and three Syrians.

Unconfirmed reports were varied: one said that the Israeli fire knocked out some Syrian batteries that were shelling East Beirut, another that the Israeli barrage was used to cover the landing of arms and Christian reinforcements from southern Lebanon.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he was sending Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan from Geneva to Beirut to try to arrange a cease-fire. The Iranian prince was UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva from 1966 to last year and has remained available to Mr. Waldheim for special assignments since resigning.

Discussion in the Security Council was expected to center on a text suggested by the United States and on Arab proposals. A U.S. official said that the United States would like the Security Council to:

- Order an immediate cease-fire.
- Arrange for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from the flash points around the Christian sectors of Beirut.
- Replace them with Lebanese Army units, even though they are new and lack experience.

• Dispatch a fact-finding mission to the area.

• Appoint a prominent person as a mediator in the dispute and develop suggestions for promoting stability.

The conflict erupted in February, when the Syrians, who constitute the backbone of an Arab League peacekeeping army, began trying to disarm the Christians. The Christians resisted because the Syrians refused to disarm the Palestinians and Moslems, not only in Beirut but also in southern Lebanon near the frontier with Israel.

Thais to Free Last 2 Vietnamese Soldiers

BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Two Vietnamese soldiers, the last two known prisoners of war from the Vietnam conflict, will be released Monday from a Thai prison, a ranking Thai official said today.

The soldiers, captured after the October, 1972, attacks on U.S. air bases in Thailand at the height of the U.S. air war over Indochina, are among 35 prisoners to be released by Vietnam and Thailand.

Rare Bird Lays Eggs

BROOKFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6 (UPI) — The first eggs to be laid in captivity by rare African Hadada birds have been put in an incubator at Brookfield Zoo.

During Moscow Trip

Assad Gets Soviet Pledge For More Military Aid

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today ended his visit to Moscow by securing a Soviet pledge to increase military aid to Syria and to strengthen the Syrian "defense potential."

In a joint Syrian-Soviet communiqué, both sides condemned Israel's interference in Lebanon and accused the Tel Aviv government of attempting to "increase tensions and provoke a spate of Lebanese 'sides' by entering the fighting there."

Mr. Assad's intensive consultations with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov produced a pledge of continued Soviet support of the hard-line Arab states.

In the communiqué, Mr. Assad and Mr. Brezhnev called for the convening of a Geneva peace conference on the Middle East. They maintained that the Camp David summit agreement "was anti-Arab and that any 'just and lasting' peace 'requires the collective efforts of all the interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.'"

The communiqué said that a Geneva conference was "an international mechanism specially created for attaining a Middle East peace" and that it should be not be abandoned.

In an interview with Soviet television and radio before his afternoon departure, Mr. Assad said that he was "very much satisfied" with the results of his negotiations with Soviet leaders.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow delivered an urgent message to Mr. Assad from President Carter appealing for his help in arranging a cease-fire in Beirut.

Embassy spokesmen declined to say how the Carter message was de-

livered or whether Mr. Assad responded.

Western diplomats believe the duration of Mr. Assad's visit was reduced to two days from an usual four or five days because of the need for him to return to Damascus to deal with the Beirut crisis.

At a banquet last night in honor of Mr. Assad, Mr. Brezhnev said that Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians were preconditions for peace in the Middle East.

"The organizers of separate deals act as if there were no other Arab countries in the Middle East besides Egypt, whose leadership obediently bows to American and Israeli dictation," he said.

Egypt Notes 1973 War

(Continued from Page 1)

day, Gen. Ali was appointed commander in chief and defense minister, a title that was changed from war minister, officials said, to emphasize Egypt's direction toward peace.

The weapons displayed at the review also illustrated another developing Egyptian policy, that of moving away from one arms supplier toward several.

Most of the equipment, such as MiG-21 fighters and T-62 tanks, came from the Soviet Union, Egypt's traditional supplier in the past. But there were also French Gazelle helicopters, British Swingfire missiles, French Mirage jets and U.S.-made transport jets. Diplomatic sources said that the first of 50 F-5E jets on order from the United States are expected to be delivered next month.

Israel Plan Would Create 5 Cities in Negev Desert

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Israel has drawn up a master plan for the development of its southern desert that envisages peace with Egypt and includes the creation of five cities costing \$5.5 billion between now and the year 2000, an Israeli report said today.

The plan, prepared in the last 10 days by a special task force, takes into consideration the evacuation of nearly 20 Jewish settlements from the Sinai desert. The Sinai is to be returned to Egypt as part of a peace agreement.

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon on Wednesday told a group of settlers that Israel plans to build 20 settlements in the Negev to relocate the Sinai settlers.

The proposal revealed today, according to the Jerusalem Post, outlines the construction of four major east-west highways leading from the Negev desert in southern Israel across the Egyptian Sinai.

It includes construction of a pipeline carrying 200 million tons of oil from Saudi Arabia, through Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat, and ending at a port on Sinai's Mediterranean coast, possibly at El Arish.

Such a project means that oil could be piped in huge quantities from Saudi Arabia to tankers in the Mediterranean, eliminating the need for westbound tankers to go all the way to the Gulf to fill up. Huge tankers cannot now transit the Suez Canal.

Three of the proposed cities would be built along the international boundary with Sinai, one would be near the Rafah salient in northeastern Sinai and the fifth would be in the central desert region.

Each is envisioned to house 10,000 residents by the end of the

first phase, in the year 2000, and to increase to 30,000 thereafter. The cost of the first phase is estimated at 10 billion Israeli pounds (\$5.5 billion), according to the plan.

A canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea for the generation of hydroelectric power would begin in the Gaza Strip instead of near the Sinai settlement of Yamit, as outlined in the original master plan for the Negev.

The plan, entitled "Directions for the Development of the Negev Following Peace with Egypt," was presented to the Interior Ministry yesterday.

SALT Pact Seen Nearer

(Continued from Page 1)

meet President Carter if, of course, the relevant documents are prepared, and first of all the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms," Mr. Gromyko said. "For the meeting, it is necessary for something substantial and important to be confirmed, to be signed."

"The meeting should end with an important step in favor of deepening the relaxation of tension, an important step in favor of peace."

The Washington Post also reported today that "a series of compromises and accommodations acceptable to the Department of Defense and the Soviet Union have in the past week brought the two superpowers to the verge of a final agreement." These, the Post said, included:

- Allowing the United States to build a new intercontinental bomber system like the Soviet Backfire. The Post said this might be an enlarged version of the Vietnam-era FB-111 bomber. The Soviet Union has previously agreed to limit the Backfire's basing and production rate.
- Permitting each nation to test a new type of nuclear land-based missile. The Soviet Union has been working on a series of weapons, and the United States is pushing to develop the MX, a powerful and accurate weapon that contains a great number of nuclear warheads.
- Eliminating limits on new submarine-launched missiles. This would allow the United States to test its two Trident missile versions, and allow the Soviet Union to work on improvements to its SS-N-18 missile.

Strike Strands Thousands in Mexico Airports

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6 (UPI) — About 20,000 air passengers, including hundreds of Americans, have been stranded by a Mexican air-traffic controllers' strike that has tied up nearly all domestic flights.

Most international airlines were operating behind schedule because of the walkout by about 900 workers that began yesterday, authorities said.

Representatives of the Mexican Radio Aeronautics Union met through the night and into today with Mexican Labor Secretary Pedro Ojeda Paulada to try to resolve the key issue in the strike: the transfer of employees of an aviation weather firm that had operated under large federal subsidies until it was dissolved last month by executive order.

Canada, U.S. Set Prisoner Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Canada will take 40 Americans from its jails and turn them over to the custody of U.S. officials next week in the first phase of a prisoner-exchange program. Attorney General Griffin Bell announced today. In return, the United States will hand 28 to 30 imprisoned Canadians to the Canadian government.

The exchange will occur on Oct. 12 and 13 at the Federal Metropolitan Correctional Center in Chicago, the Justice Department said. A chartered plane will transfer the prisoners between Kingston, Ontario, and Chicago during the two-day period.

Canada is the third nation, after Mexico and Bolivia, with which the United States has carried out prisoner transfers in an effort to allow inmates to be closer to their families during their rehabilitation.

State Election Key Test For Schmidt's Coalition

FRANKFURT, Oct. 6 (WP) — Voters in one of West Germany's 10 federal states vote Sunday in an election that has taken on extraordinary national and even international significance because the survival of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government could be riding on the outcome.

A victory in the Hesse state elections would give the conservative opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) not only control of the state house but, far more importantly, a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament in Bonn, where the states are represented.

This would mean that the opposition essentially could stop any legislation it chose, because Mr. Schmidt's thin majority in the lower house could not overcome the huge upper house opposition bloc.

Although the Christian Democrats have said they would not be obstructionists just for the sake of halting legislation, it is clear that they could either make the Schmidt administration look ineffective or become a major force in shaping new legislation and policies.

Furthermore, a CDU victory here would probably come mostly at the expense of the small Free Democratic Party, which has been the indispensable partner of the ruling Social Democrats for the past eight years.

Severely Strained

If the Free Democrats disappear politically here as they did in two other state elections in June, the ability of Mr. Schmidt to hold together his coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Bonn would be severely strained.

While an opposition victory here does not guarantee that the Bonn coalition will fall, it undoubtedly will present the Schmidt government with its worst political crisis and usher in an era of political uncertainty to Western Europe's most powerful country.

Mr. Schmidt remains the most popular and respected political figure in West Germany, with opinion polls consistently showing him far ahead of CDU national leader Helmut Kohl.

In order for the CDU to gain control in Bonn before the next federal elections in 1980, they must precipitate some kind of unavoidable challenge and win. Few people think that the CDU will put itself in the unpopular position of blocking important legislation. Observers believe the CDU will simply try in the next two years to make the government look ineffective and thus be in a better position to achieve the victory that it lost by only 1 percent in the 1976 federal election.

Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party has been losing strength

steadily in many areas in the country in recent years.

Some polls give the current coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Hesse a tiny edge, but the outcome is essentially too close to call.

Hesse, a state with more than 3 million voters, includes the major cities of Frankfurt and Wiesbaden. It has been ruled by the Social Democrats alone or in coalition since the end of World War II.

Yet the state has been hit by bank scandals and political corruption and the Christian Democrats have made inroads. The Social Democrats have managed to stay in power here and in Bonn because of the assistance of the Free Democrats.

A party, however, must get 5 percent of the vote to stay in parliament and the Free Democrats fell below that percentage in June in Hamburg and Lower Saxony. If they fall below that mark again Sunday, they will threaten the national survival of their party and thus the coalition in Bonn. Even Mr. Schmidt's top aides think the party will at best get 5.4 to 5.8 percent there.

The key questions now are whether Mr. Schmidt can continue to vest so much power in a party that seems to represent fewer and fewer people and whether the party will feel that it has no more future linked to the Social Democrats.

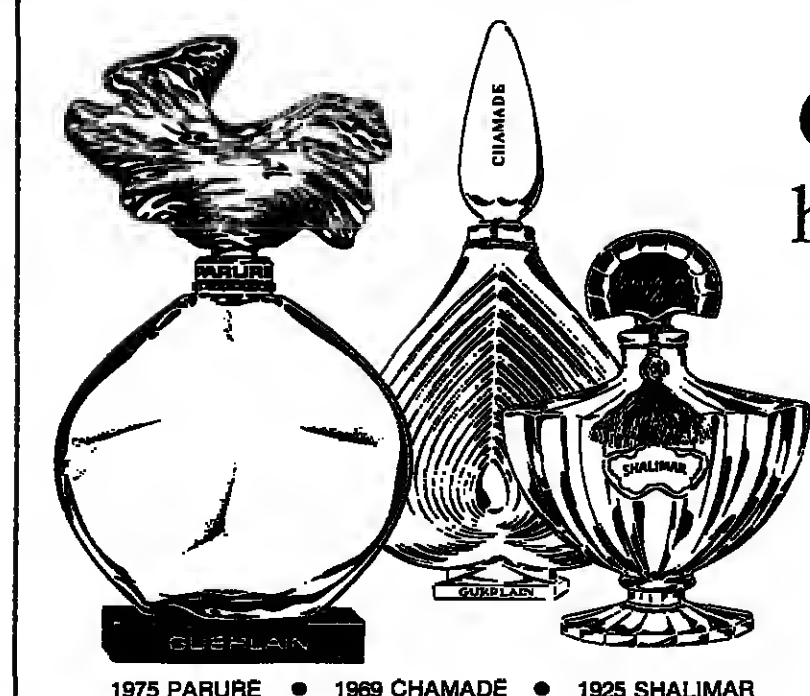
U.K. Jail Riot Over Alleged Drugging Ends

LEICESTER, England, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Rioting prisoners at the Gartree maximum security jail surrendered to authorities today, ending an 18-hour protest over the alleged drugging of difficult inmates. Three of the jail's four cellblocks had been taken over by 230 prisoners. One guard suffered minor injuries.

The trouble began last night as a protest over the treatment of 22-year-old Michael Blake, who is serving a life sentence for murder. A prison official said Blake had been taken in a hospital after a suicide attempt.

During the night the prisoners telephoned a national newspaper saying they were protesting the drugging of inmates.

Prison authorities denied drugging Blake to pacify him, and denied all other allegations by the prisoners. The Home Office has ordered an inquiry. Officials said they did not know why the prisoners decided to end their protest.



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Senate Extends Deadline For Ratification of ERA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The Senate breathed new life into the Equal Rights Amendment today, voting to add 39 months to the original seven-year period for ratification of the women's equality measure.

The extension was approved by a vote of 60 to 36.

The action completed congressional approval of the extension, which was approved by the House in August. Still unresolved is the question of whether the resolution requires the signature of President Carter, who lobbied in favor of the extension.

House Parliamentarian William J. Bennett Jr. said he is studying the question of whether the resolution requires the signature of President Carter, who lobbied in favor of the extension.

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never had this situation before," said Mr. Brown. Congressional action on constitutional amendments does not require the president's signature.

The vote was the first time Congress has extended the deadline for ratification of a constitutional amendment since it began setting seven-year time limits in 1917.

Extension Called Illegal

Phyllis Schlafly, national chairman of Stop ERA, an organization formed to fight the amendment, said the extension "is a fraud and will have no legal effect when tested in the courts."

At a news conference shortly before the vote, Mrs. Schlafly said: "Regardless of what the Senate does, the ERA is dead."

According to Missouri Newspaper

Egypt Not Suspect in U.S. Sub Plot

Continued from Page 1 ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6 (AP) — A man who was arrested in connection with the alleged plot to steal a U.S. submarine was not a member of the Egyptian group, according to a published report.

A source in New London, Conn., said yesterday that one of those arrested, James Cosgrove, served aboard the submarine from September 1974 to November 1974. The source said Cosgrove was not a member of the alleged plot.

But there were other people in the submarine, the source said. One of them was a man named Bernard Feeney, an FBI agent who was in the submarine when it was hijacked by the Egyptians.

The source said Feeney was not a member of the alleged plot. He said Feeney was a man who was in the submarine when it was hijacked by the Egyptians.

day that it would take at least 33 men to get the 10-year-old submarine out of the water. The source said the submarine was not a member of the alleged plot.

No Extra Security

Navy officials said they were so sure of security measures at the New London base and aboard the submarine that no extra security was called for after the FBI learned of the alleged plot.

But Mr. Feeney said yesterday that the FBI moved in because it could not afford to take a chance. "We don't have that luxury to discount things out of hand," he said. "This is the age of terrorism. We're convinced they were serious."

U.S. Rep. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., whose district includes New London, said Navy and FBI officials assured him at a private briefing yesterday that the base was secure.

"It's not like you have the keys, get in and drive down the Thames River," Rep. Dodd said.

Another source in the investigation said that the three men who were arrested yesterday to operate the submarine. When asked for elaboration today, however, the same source said the men may not have known how to operate the ship, but were trying to recruit others who did.

Readers on Sea

The FBI said the three, who were arrested Wednesday, planned to recruit a 12-man crew to slip through security at the submarine base, sink the sub tender USS Fulton, hijack the submarine and kill its 100-man crew. The three then planned to rendezvous at sea, probably with agents of a foreign power, and sell the submarine to the FBI.

The FBI said the three men were part of a plot to hijack the submarine and sell it to a foreign power. The FBI said the three men were part of a plot to hijack the submarine and sell it to a foreign power.

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Florida Attorney General Upset in Primary Runoff

MIAMI, Oct. 6 (AP) — Robert Graham, a state senator who worked 100 different jobs in his life, today campaigned to "stay in touch with the working man" — today celebrated his upset victory over Attorney General George Robert Shewin in Florida's state primary election.

Mr. Shewin had finished first in last month's primary election.

"Friends, this is a time when we need a man who is not only very humble and very proud," Mr. Graham, 41, told a newsmen's conference last night after he captured 54 percent of the vote.

Mr. Graham will face Republican challenger Jack Eckert, a drugstore manager, in the runoff election.

Gov. Reubin Askew, who is barred from running for a third term, is expected to win the runoff election.

Mr. Graham said he was moved out of his home by the runoff election.

He said he was moved out of his home by the runoff election.

U.S. Indicts Man in Alleged Plot Against Whalers

MIAMI, Oct. 6 (UPI) — A man who allegedly plotted to sabotage whaling by blowing up Soviet whaling fleets off South America has been indicted on charges of carrying explosives illegally across state lines.

A federal grand jury brought a charge against the man, who is named as James Rose, who says he is from New York.

Mr. Rose was arrested in July at Miami. FBI agents learned that he had bought 300 pounds of plastic explosives and 3,000 feet of wire.

Officials said that an informant had tipped the FBI that Mr. Rose had planned to blow up Japanese and Soviet whaling fleets off the coast of Chile. Investigators still do not know where Mr. Rose got more than \$100,000 which he spent on a man-made submarine, sophisticated living gear and communications equipment.

Mr. Rose was arrested in July at Miami. FBI agents learned that he had bought 300 pounds of plastic explosives and 3,000 feet of wire.

purports to do today, ERA will expire on March 22, 1979, if it does not receive the ratifications of 38 states.

The extension resolution sets a deadline of June 30, 1982.

Thirty-five state legislatures have ratified the ERA, but four of these have voted to rescind their action. The validity of the votes to rescind has not been determined.

Mrs. Schlafly predicted that more states will vote to rescind and "the 15 states that have rejected it will continue to do so."

Challenges Predicted

She said federal-court lawsuits challenging the extension would be filed by states that have ratified, states that have not and states that have voted to rescind their ratification.

ERA opponents argue that the extension is illegal partly because it was not approved by the two-thirds majority required for congressional passage of constitutional amendments. Supporters argued that only a simple majority was needed because the time period was not part of the constitutional amendment itself.

In a closing statement on the Senate floor just before the vote, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chief sponsor of the extension, said: "It has been clear in every court decision and in every action of the U.S. Congress that Congress has the authority to determine what is a reasonable time for ratification of a constitutional amendment."

"We are asking the Senate to join the House in declaring that 10 years is a reasonable time for the ERA," Sen. Bayh said. "This is no ordinary constitutional amendment. We are dealing with the rights of over half the people in this country."

Supporters of the ERA, which would eliminate discrimination based on sex, still face a struggle in their effort to nail it onto the Constitution.

Eleanor Smeal, head of the National Organization for Women, said the majority for extension was larger than expected and might spur legislatures into ratifying the ERA even before the present March 22 deadline. "The momentum is very, very strong right now," she said.

Mrs. Schlafly said after the vote that if the extension was upheld by the courts she was still confident that ERA would be defeated in the state legislatures. "Those who voted against it keep getting re-elected," she said.

In the 15 states that have never ratified the ERA, a total of 24 committee votes and 58 floor votes have been taken on the issue since March 22, 1972, when it was submitted to the legislatures by Congress.

Four Exceptions

In all of the states except Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Utah, ERA has been approved in at least a committee vote but has failed to make it through the entire legislative process.

Hawaii was the first state to ratify the ERA, approving it on the same day it cleared Congress.

It was ratified later in 1972 by 21 other states — Delaware, New Hampshire, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Tennessee, Alaska, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Colorado, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and California.

As controversy over the measure grew, the rate of ratifications slowed down.

In 1973, there were eight — Wyoming, South Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, Vermont, Connecticut and Washington; in 1975, three — Maine, Montana and Ohio; in 1976, one — North Dakota; in 1976, none, and in 1977, one — Indiana.

Nebraska voted to rescind its ratification in 1973. Tennessee in 1974, Idaho in 1977 and Kentucky this year. The Kentucky action was vetoed.

Specifically, the court set aside a Sept. 26 order by Justice Potter Stewart that had appeared to spare Farber additional time in jail pending appeal of his contempt convictions for having refused to turn over the files. It now appears that the New Jersey courts can set a new deadline for Farber to turn over the files, and that daily fines imposed against The New York Times will be resumed. Farber has spent 27 days in jail and The Times has paid \$130,000 in fines.

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The order apparently was on a 7-1 vote, with a dissenting opinion by Justice Thurgood Marshall. Justice William Brennan Jr. took no part in considering the matter, for unexplained reasons.

U.S. Navy Plane Falls in Chile; 18 Aboard Die

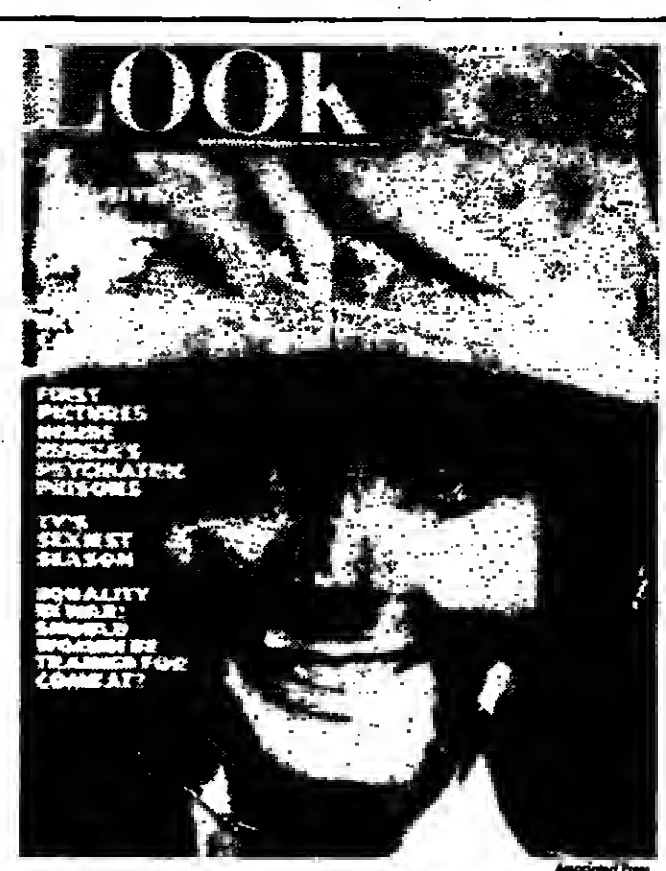
SANTIAGO, Oct. 6 (AP) — A U.S. Navy DC-6 airliner crashed into a hill south of here today, killing all 18 persons aboard, the Chilean national police reported.

The Chilean Air Force confirmed the deaths, but it was not known whether all the victims were U.S. citizens.

The plane was taking part in Operation Unites, a joint naval training exercise involving the United States, Chile and Peru.

Police said that the plane burst into flames shortly after it hit the ground.

The air force said that the plane took off from the airport at Concepcion, 300 miles south of Santiago, on a flight to Los Cerrillos Airport in Santiago.



Pilot issue of the new Look magazine.

Look Again! U.S. Photojournal To Return Weekly After 7 Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Just as there was Life after death, there is time for a second Look. Look magazine will be revived in January as a color picture news weekly, it was announced yesterday, just as Life magazine, the old Look's chief newsstand rival during their heydays, was resurrected after six years on Sept. 25 as a monthly publication.

A pilot issue of the new Look was unveiled by Look Magazine Inc. publisher Boris Troyan and president Daniel Filipacchi, who also publishes Paris-Match, a French news and picture magazine.

The 9-by-12-inch, 120-page pilot issue of Look contained President John F. Kennedy's boyhood letters and what the magazine said were the first pictures from inside Russia's psychiatric prisons.

The first issues of the new Look are to be sold on newsstands in January and will cost \$1 each. The old Look made its debut in 1937 and cost 10 cents. When it folded 34 years later on Oct. 19, 1971, it cost 50 cents.

A spokesman said that the new Look will emphasize photojournalism, "exclusives" and color photography.

FBI Testifies on Actions Of 2 Spy Suspects in U.S.

By Martin Waldron

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 6 (NYT) — Six FBI agents testified yesterday that they saw three Soviet citizens, two of whom are on trial here as spies, hovering around a Navy lieutenant commander a half dozen times last winter and fall.

Whenever Lt. Cmdr. Arthur Lindberg of Tom's River, N.J., went to receive a routine call from the spies with whom he was in contact, FBI agents shadowed him.

Mr. Lindberg was posing as a traitor at the request of the FBI and the Navy Investigative Services.

The FBI agents testified that whenever Mr. Lindberg went to receive a call at a prearranged phone booth, they saw nearby the two Soviet citizens now on trial.

The two Russians have been identified as Rudolf Chennyshev, 43, a clerk in the personnel office of the United Nations, and Valdik Enger, 39, a UN political affairs officer.

Several FBI agents said that, on these occasions, Mr. Enger was accompanied by Vladimir Zinyakin, the third secretary of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, and Mr. Zinyakin was in contact with Mr. Lindberg.

There has been no indication of whether the defense will present any testimony.

There are persistent reports that Mr. Chennyshev and Mr. Enger will be swapped to their government, if they are convicted, in return for the release of one or more imprisoned Soviet dissidents.

U.S. High Court Tells Timesman To Give Up Files

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI) — The U.S. Supreme Court today ordered New York Times reporter Myron Farber to give his confidential files in a New Jersey murder case to the presiding judge or return to jail indefinitely.

Specifically, the court set aside a Sept. 26 order by Justice Potter Stewart that had appeared to spare Farber additional time in jail pending appeal of his contempt convictions for having refused to turn over the files. It now appears that the New Jersey courts can set a new deadline for Farber to turn over the files, and that daily fines imposed against The New York Times will be resumed. Farber has spent 27 days in jail and The Times has paid \$130,000 in fines.

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33% Reduction in 3 Years

Republican Tax-Cut Plan Rejected by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI) — The Republican-backed Roth-Kemp plan for a 33 percent tax cut during the next three years was rejected by the Senate today after Democrats claimed it could lead to a veto of any tax reduction this year.

The proposal failed on a 60-36 vote.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker said: "The people of America are saying we want the government off our backs and out of our hair."

This (Roth-Kemp) bill is in substantial agreement with what the people demand at this time."

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia cautioned before today's vote that "American consumers would pay for the Roth-Kemp tax cut with higher prices."

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Finance Committee, said that approval of the Roth-Kemp measure would result in Americans receiving no tax cut at all this year. If not rejected by the House, he added, the GOP tax cut would be vetoed by President Carter.

The Haskell amendment would kill the targeted jobs credit approved by the Finance Committee, which would restrict tax credits to employers who expand employment by hiring persons falling into six categories of low-income or disadvantaged persons. Instead, the Haskell amendment would continue through 1980 a modified version of the general jobs tax credit enacted last year and scheduled to expire at the end of this year.

Big vs. Small

Sen. Haskell said that small businesses were ill-equipped to hire workers with handicaps or those who need special training, and that only big companies would benefit from a targeted credit. Sen. Long replied that small businesses would get adequate tax relief from other features of the committee bill, especially the creation of two new tax brackets that reduce rates on corporate taxable income of \$50,000 to \$100,000.

In addition, the administration has argued that unemployment is much lower now than last year, and therefore a tax break for employers who create new jobs should be limited to hiring of persons who find it most difficult to get jobs.

Sen. Haskell said that his amendment would cost the Treasury an extra \$400 million next year. He proposed to raise that sum — and more — by deferring some of the proposed reductions in the present 48 percent corporate surtax rate on profits in excess of \$100,000.

The committee bill would lower that rate to 46 percent from next Jan. 1. The Haskell amendment, as adopted by the Senate, would make the rate 47 percent from Jan. 1 through Sept. 30 and 46 percent from Oct. 1. That change would save the Treasury \$751 million, for a net gain of \$351 million of revenue and would cover the loss for the general jobs credit.

Corporate Tax Breaks

In its first vote on the Finance Committee's tax package, the Senate voted yesterday to trim tax reductions for big corporations next year in order to pay for a more liberal jobs tax credit for employers.

Balkan Aides Meet

BELGRADE, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Yugoslav Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicic met today with Greek Air Force Chief of Staff Demetrios Papageorgiou, who is visiting Yugoslavia.

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Deal With Iran Cited at House Hearing

U.S. Arms-Sale Ceiling Called 'Phony'

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI) — President Carter's arms-sales policy has "put our government in the worst of all worlds," Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., charged yesterday at a House hearing. The congressman's remarks came at a House International Relations subcommittee hearing, as a State Department witness stumbled over the administration's formula for determining the ceiling on U.S. weapons business abroad.

Rep. Findley complained to Lucy Benson, undersecretary of state for security assistance, that the case of the Navy frigates that Iran wanted to buy from the United States "makes the arms ceiling appear to be empty if not phony."

Change of Course

First, said Rep. Findley, the Carter administration told the Shah of Iran last fall that he would have to buy the hulls of Navy FFG frigates from some other country to

help keep arms sales under the fiscal 1978 ceiling set by the president. As a result, Iran has been negotiating with the Netherlands and West Germany to build the frigates.

But this July, Rep. Findley said, the administration changed course, telling the Shah it would sell the weapons to Iran for the frigates and might let U.S. yards build the hulls after all.

The upshot of the frigate episode, Rep. Findley complained, is that domestic shipbuilders grow angry and U.S. allies are confused. Mrs. Benson said she did not know the full details of the transaction but would furnish them for the record.

Two other members of the subcommittee, Reps. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., and Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., told Mrs. Benson that the apparent shakiness of the Shah's government is cause for concern because of all the modern U.S. weapons that might fall into unfriendly hands if there is a change of power in Iran.

Heavy Criticism

Rep. Solarz said that he was specifically worried about the secret Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft that are scheduled to go to Iran beginning in 1981. Saying that his concern was serious, Rep. Solarz then asked facetiously if the State Department had made any arrangements, "if and when the Shah should feel obligated to go into exile, for him to fly out on one of the AWACS we sold him."

Mrs. Benson said no such arrangements had been made, and

tributed the unrest in Iran to the reforms the Shah was trying to bring about, including more freedom for Iranian women.

The administration's figures for fiscal 1978 came in for heavy criticism during the hearing. They show that total military sales and grants came to \$13.7 billion in fiscal 1978, compared with \$11.4 billion in fiscal 1977.

But the administration has imposed an accounting system under which the sales of weapons other than to NATO countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand are subject to a ceiling. The ceiling for 1978 was \$8.5 billion, an eight percent reduction from the fiscal 1977 figures, and the administration stayed below that ceiling.

Subcommittee chairman Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., asked Mrs. Benson what kinds of construction projects were counted against the \$8.5 billion ceiling. Mrs. Benson replied that the military part of an airbase would, but such related facilities as parking lots and family housing would not.

Seated beside her as she testified was Lt. Gen. Ernest Graves, arms sales director for the Pentagon; he shook his head in disagreement. He told the subcommittee that any type of military construction — including an airbase or the naval facility for ships — would not be counted against the administration's weapons ceiling.

Orwell's Ghost

Gen. Graves' comments prompted Rep. Solarz to complain that Mrs. Benson's explanation "sounds as if it were drafted by the ghost of George Orwell, because at the same time total arms sales are going up, we claim they are going down."

"We are not trying to say more is less," Mrs. Benson countered. "We are saying that in 1978 we did sell more arms altogether than in 1977. We are also saying that the president's goal of reducing weapons sales to ceiling countries by eight percent was achieved."

In a lengthy exchange with Rep. Hamilton, Mrs. Benson said that the administration has not decided whether to schedule another reduction in arms sales in fiscal 1979. She said that administration officials will meet on that matter Oct. 17.



FARE DISPUTE — Police in Guatemala City struggle with a demonstrator during a protest march against a doubling of fares on the citywide public transportation system.

Nicaraguans Inform OAS Of Atrocities by Troops

MANAGUA, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Despite threats of retaliation, hundreds of citizens from war-ravaged Leon yesterday mobbed the Organization of American States Human Rights Commission with complaints of National Guard atrocities, witnesses said.

"The people did seem to be desperately afraid of retaliation, but at the same time, they were desperate," said a witness who accompanied the six commission members on their daylong visit to the city 45 miles northwest of Managua.

Members of the OAS panel declined to give details of the complaints, but official sources said that most of the charges were filed against the National Guard, although a few were filed against Sandinista guerrillas.

Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, was the scene of nearly a week of National Guard attacks to dislodge Sandinistas and their supporters who captured most of the city Sept. 9 as part of a nationwide uprising to oust President Anastasio Somoza.

Wave of Killings

When the guard retook the city a week later, they unleashed a wave of killings, mostly of young males aged 14 to 20, residents told foreign journalists at the time.

Committee members and staff, who split up into several groups to

walk around the areas hardest hit by the fighting, "were mobbed by dozens of persons in each area complaining about guard atrocities," the witnesses said.

"Some people would just crowd around the commissioners and shout out their charges, while others called to them from inside their doorways and asked them to come inside to hear their stories."

Many complaints involved innocent civilians killed during the air bombardments — "a clear violation of the human rights that require armies to discriminate between combatants and noncombatants," an official said.

Forced to Kneel

Many other complaints involved civilians who were forced to kneel and then shot by the guard.

The commissioners also visited the Leon jail, where the handful of prisoners said that their treatment had improved markedly in the last few days before the commission's visit. A large group of political prisoners also was freed shortly before the commission's arrival.

But in an apparent violation of Mr. Somoza's pledge to allow panel members to inspect all government installations, the commissioners were barred entrance to the top floor of a hospital near the guard's Leon command post.

U.S. to Move Nerve Gas After Probe of 3 Leaks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The U.S. Army is going ahead with its plan to ship 896 nerve gas bombs from near Denver to an installation in Utah despite the discovery of leaks earlier this year in three bombs, the Defense Department said yesterday.

An Army statement said that extensive tests on the three leaking bombs and on one that was not leaking showed there is "no evidence to indicate . . . that movement of the [remaining] stockpile would present any problem."

Thomas Ross, chief Defense Department spokesman, said no time had been determined for the transfer of the bombs from Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to Tooele Army Depot, 60 miles west of Salt Lake City.

Officials Concerned

The leaks, discovered earlier this year, heightened concern among officials in Colorado and Utah about the shipment of the bombs. Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., has argued that the bombs "ought to be demolished" at their present location.

At one point the Defense Department had ordered the bombs to be destroyed, but it has since determined that they are safe.

500 Cambodian Invaders Killed, Vietnam Claims

BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that its troops killed almost 500 Cambodian invaders in a major clash along their embattled border a week ago.

Radio Hanoi said that the battle broke out after one division and one regiment of Cambodian troops crossed the border into Vietnam's Tay Ninh province, 50 miles (80 km) northwest of Saigon.

The broadcast said "fighting raged for three straight hours, ending at 8 a.m. Oct. 1. According to initial reports, Vietnam's Army and regional guerrilla forces . . . killed nearly 500 enemy soldiers, wounded hundreds of others, took many prisoners and seized a large quantity of Cambodian weapons."

The survivors fled across the border, the broadcast said. Western observers in Tay Ninh last week reported heavy fighting along the border and said that the Vietnamese were bringing large amounts of supplies and troops to the front.

mined that the bombs may be necessary to allow the United States to retaliate if attacked by nations with an arsenal of nerve gas.

The bombs, known as Weteys, were manufactured nine years ago. They had been scheduled to be moved to Utah in June because, the department said, the Utah depot is a safer and less costly place for storage.

Officials have said that precautions would be taken in moving the bombs, but they have said that no guarantee can be made that other leaks might not occur.

Leads Continued

The Defense Department report on its investigation said that the leaks in all bombs were contained within the steel shipping containers in which they were packed. It said that the three bombs — as well as one that did not leak — were dismantled as part of the tests.

The report said the leakage "appeared to be due to an extended corrosion problem . . . [although] not typical stress corrosion cracking." It said that the welds on the three bombs were "of good quality and followed good welding practices."

The Army confirmed in May that two of the bombs had been discovered to be leaking two months earlier. In early June, another bomb was found to be leaking and the Army postponed its shipment plans.

Will the Real Foreign Minister Please Step to the UN Rostrum

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (UPI) — The speaker was the foreign minister of Sri Lanka. At least everyone thought he was, until he started accusing India of "mass genocide." Then the microphones were quickly cut off and the security men summoned.

The stocky, balding man was not Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hamed, but someone who looked enough like him to get on the rostrum yesterday at the 33d UN General Assembly. As the intruder — later identified as K.K. Vaikunthavams, a former Sri Lankan judge now practicing law in London — rambled on, two UN security men stepped to his side. One gently took him by the arm, the other grabbed his speech and wadded it into a ball.

Officials said that Mr. Vaikunthavams got onto the assembly floor by posing as a member of an unidentified delegation. Delegates do not need specific passes. The impostor was hustled out the door as the real A.C.S. Hamed stepped up.

"I wish to thank the previous speaker," he said with a smile, "who tried to steal my opportunity and thereby create a little sensation."

The episode lasted only two minutes, but long enough to bring a rare smile to the normally somber chamber.

'Order and Morality' Urged

An Issue for Next Pope: Vatican Wealth

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 6 (AP) — One of the major tasks facing the next pope will be how to cut the cost of the Roman Catholic Church's expanding world mission and invest wisely. But some critics say the Vatican also must reconcile its worldly wealth with its spiritual role.

No sooner had Pope John Paul I taken over on Aug. 26 than a leading Italian business magazine appealed to him to impose "order and morality" on the church's secret financial affairs. Complaints persist that it still has too much of a secular role through its financial holdings in banks, stock exchanges and real estate.

"The Vatican depends financially on the capitalist system," said Giovanni Cere, a priest and theologian, in a recent financial study for the international theology review Concilium. "It depends on the benefits the big multinationals take out even from developing countries."

"It finds itself on the side of capitalists in certain social conflicts. All this cannot but raise questions and problems, particularly from younger generations."

Under changes instituted by Pope Paul VI in 1968, three organizations now manage the Holy See's financial affairs. On top is the Prefecture for Economic Affairs, headed by Cardinal Egidio Vagnozzi. The prefecture coordinates all administrative and financial policies, including the budget of the Holy See.

2d Organization

A second organization, the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See, is responsible for the Vatican's payroll and manages investment in securities and real estate.

The third, headed by Bishop Paul Marcinkus, 56, of Cicero, Ill., is the Vatican bank — officially called the Institute for Religious Works.

With offices in the Tower of St. Peter inside the 108-acre Vatican city-state, the institute was established by Pope Pius XII in 1942 to "care for, protect and administer capital destined for works of the religious."

In practice, it provides a full range of banking services for its clients — religious orders, ambassadors to the Holy See and recommended lay persons.

For religious orders, it provides the mechanism for the transfer of money to the church's far-flung missions, while offering attractive interest rates — 6.5 percent on U.S. currency, 10 percent on the Italian lira and 8 or 9 percent on time deposits above \$100,000.

According to Il Mondo, the business weekly that appealed to Pope John Paul to put the Vatican's finances in order, the bank also helps some of Italy's richest people evade taxes and laws against the transfer of capital abroad. The magazine estimated that the bank holds deposits of \$2 billion, and its 7,000 depositors include "some of the biggest Italian industrialists and businessmen."

The Vatican declined comment on the report and has maintained strict secrecy on its institute's assets.

Partial Clue

One partial clue was supplied by the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, which provides the outside currency positions of banks on a country-by-country basis. Its annual report said the Vatican had \$100 million in deposits with reporting banks at the end of last year. At the end of 1975, these deposits totaled \$105 million.

Vatican insiders say there have been several changes in investment practice in the past decade.

To avoid moral conflicts, the

Vatican divested itself of any stock holdings in companies involved in the manufacture of arms, contraceptives and films. At the same time, Vatican money managers have been careful not to acquire controlling interest in a company to avoid the role of "boss" and possible conflict with labor unions.

The Vatican also has been divesting itself of holdings in Italian companies, shifting to the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, France, Canada and Spain. "In general all countries that permit the free export of investment profits," according to Father Cere's study.

Sources say the Vatican has shifted its investments into public utilities, such as telephone, electric and gas companies, banks and insurance.

'Small Investments'

"They have small investments, sometimes peanuts," said the U.S. head of a religious order who has dealings with the Vatican bank. "I know they have investments in one bank in New Jersey, for instance,

and have traded in small lots of bonds on the bond market." He said that his name was not to be used. The shift from Italy is attributed in part to the intervention of the Curia, the Vatican's central administration, under Pope Paul VI. But Father Cere said it is based on a political-economic choice, because investments in Italy are "less profitable, less secure, less protected and more heavily taxed."

With the expansion of church activities has come the cost of telecommunications and air travel. The creation of the Synod of Bishops, a gathering of leading bishops from around the world every three years, also has caused costs to mount.

Meanwhile, wages have been rising. Most of the Vatican's 500 employees are tied in to the inflation-based Italian wage scale, which went up an average of 21 percent during the last three years. Cardinal Vagnozzi said recently that because of rising personnel costs the Vatican faces a 1981 budget deficit of \$36 million at current rates.

A French Admiral Warns Of Soviet Naval Threat

PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI) — The growing strength of the Soviet Navy is raising a potential threat to France's vital supply lanes, Adm. Jean Lamourel, French Navy chief of staff, warned in a statement made public by authorities this week.

In a recent address before the High National Defense Studies Institute, Adm. Lamourel called for a strong French Navy to protect its interests in the sensitive maritime areas through which France receives her seaborne supplies.

His statement was made public in the authoritative monthly, Revue de la Defense, as French Navy sources disclosed that the Soviet Union is building a 60,000-ton carrier apparently designed to boost the Soviet naval squadron in the Pacific.

Adm. Lamourel said that France had strategic stockpiles for a conflict in Europe. Such a conflict, he said, would be short-lived but might drag on if nuclear deterrents fail.

France, he said, ran the risk of seeing its supply lanes cut in various maritime zones in the world.

In a parallel study in the monthly, Rear Adm. Jean Accary, deputy chief of the operations department of the Navy general staff, cautioned that France was importing two thirds of its energy needs and the bulk of raw materials by sea.

Uncertain Reactions

"This threat is linked on the one side with the deployment of Soviet naval forces in the main maritime traffic zones, which goes hand in hand with the growing influence of the Soviet Union in Africa, and on the other hand with the growth of offensive capacities of numerous African and Asian countries whose often unstable regimes make uncertain their reaction in the event of tensions," he said.

Adm. Lamourel said, "A crisis can therefore arise and develop into a conflict outside of Europe without necessarily bringing about the risk of using nuclear weapons. Such a conflict can last long, assume various forms and lead gradually to the economic asphyxiation of the country."

Adm. Lamourel said it was necessary to be able to react against such threats with conventional military forces.

He said the allies would certainly come to France's help if the aggression was on a larger scale. But France must keep sufficient forces in all the vital maritime areas if it wants to receive the necessary volume of supplies and retain final decision as to the use of its nuclear deterrent.

Military Group Urges New Post For Mrs. Marcos

MANILA, Oct. 6 (UPI) — The Enlisted Personnel Association of the Philippines has urged the appointment of Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, to the new post of deputy prime minister, the government said today.

If she were deputy prime minister, Mrs. Marcos automatically would succeed her husband as prime minister, pending new elections, should he become incapacitated.

In recent months a campaign to draft her for the post has been mounted, and although she had declined wanting the post, she recently acknowledged to an Agecece France-Press reporter that she had changed her mind.

Mr. Marcos holds both the prime minister post and the largely ceremonial presidency. Under current succession legislation, the presidency would be taken over by the speaker of the interim legislature.

Mrs. Marcos is governor of metropolitan Manila, human settlements minister, a member of the interim National Assembly and has been a special envoy on troubleshooting missions abroad.

Soviet Group Visits Laos

BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (AP) — A Soviet delegation led by the acting minister of foreign trade, Nikita Jukov, is visiting Laos to find ways to expand trade between the two countries, the Laotian news agency reported.

cision as to the use of its nuclear deterrent.

Adm. Lamourel complained that the French Navy does not have enough logistic support vessels; it said that the British Royal Navy has three times as many logistic support vessels.

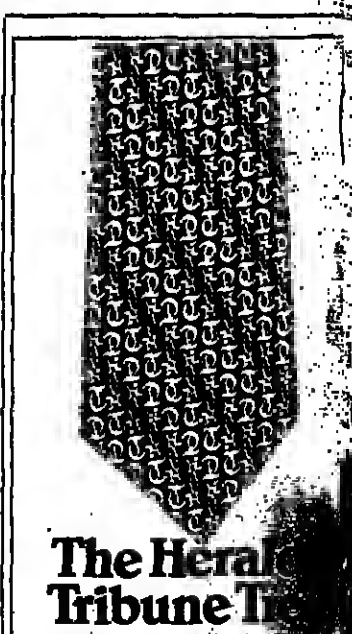
French naval officials said Russians are building up their naval forces in the Pacific and the latest carrier being built for the Far East would be a 60,000-ton vessel of the U.S. Navy's John F. Kennedy class.

3 Ulster Bombs Mark 10 Years Of Fighting

BELFAST, Oct. 6 (AP) — Irish Republican Army guerrillas exploded three bombs within minutes of each other in North Belfast yesterday, the 10th anniversary of the first big skirmish in Northern Ireland's recent sectarian conflict.

Police said the explosions, all in the Crumlin Road that divides Protestant and Roman Catholic strongholds, started a warehouse fire. No casualties were reported.

Authorities blamed the bombings on the Provisional wing of the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule and what it claims is Protestant domination of the province. Catholic civil rights marches clashed with police in Londonderry on Oct. 5 and 6, 1968. No one was killed in those skirmishes, but at least 2,064 men, women and children have been slain in ensuing violence.



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Soviet Craft Takes

Mail to Salyut Crew

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI)—...
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YOU CAN'T HAVE ONE WITHOUT THE UDDER — Although this cow in a pasture near Deering, N.H., seems to have taken an active dislike to the photographer who chanced upon her, more probably she is merely ruminating about the production of milk and cheese.

Intended For Use After Rape, Incest

U.S. Post-Conception Pill Said to Work

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6 (AP)—A "morning-after" birth control pill intended mainly for use after rape or incest has been found 99 percent effective in clinical testing, researchers at the University of Florida said.

The pill cannot be used in all cases and will not replace other contraceptive measures, said Dr. Morris Notelovitz, because it has to be taken within 72 hours after ovulation. It must be taken for the following five days.

"Treatment which is administered too soon or too late will not be effective," Dr. Notelovitz said.

He said that the tablets, which are made of a mixture of estrogens, are used by preventing implantation of a fertilized egg in the lining of the uterus. They are designed primarily for use after rape or incest, such as in cases of the 10th anniversary of the rape.

The pill is available by prescription. It is used for emergency contraception, but Notelovitz said, but it is not for contraception. He said he and his colleagues had no way to predict when it would be commercially available.

Some Side Effects

The tablets were tested on 359 women and one became pregnant, Notelovitz said.

Some side effects were reported, including nausea, but they were mild. In 1968, Notelovitz reported mild nausea, 37 of those who took the pill had breast tenderness, but no women had been killed.

Soviet Craft Takes

Mail to Salyut Crew

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI)—An unmanned Soviet spacecraft today linked with the orbiting Salyut-6 space laboratory in which two cosmonauts have been working for 15 weeks, Tass reported.

The spacecraft, Progress-4, delivered research materials and mail to the crew, Tass said.

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Second in World

Test-Tube Baby in India Is Normal, Doctors Say

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6 (AP)—The world's second test-tube baby, a 7-pound, 6-ounce girl, is doing fine, her doctors reported today.

The baby's mother, who gave birth Tuesday by Caesarean section, was progressing "very satisfactorily," said Dr. Saroj Bhattacharya, one of three-member team that carried out the laboratory conception in January.

The mother was identified only as a 31-year-old orthodox Hindu housewife from Calcutta.

The delivery was carried out a week early to avoid possible complications, the English-language Calcutta newspaper Amrita Bazar Patrika reported the doctors as saying.

They said that a lack of sophisticated equipment here required they use a conception technique different from the one that led to the July 25 birth in Oldham, England, of Louise Brown, the world's first baby conceived outside the human body.

"Completely Normal"

"The baby showed reflex movement 24 hours after birth," said Dr. Bhattacharya, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Calcutta Medical College. "She is completely normal."

The baby's parents, married for 16 years, were unable to conceive because of the father's low sperm count and the mother's blocked fallopian tubes.

After two years of treatment, the father's sperm level became normal. His doctor, Subhash Mukherjee, decided to try fertilizing an ovum from the mother outside the body instead of reinserting one of her fallopian tubes.

Dr. Mukherjee joined with Smit Mukherjee, a professor of bioengineering at Jadavpur University, and Dr. Bhattacharya, to attempt this approach. The Mukherjees are not related.

An ovum was collected by a "new method," the newspaper quoted the doctors as saying, and was kept in a controlled environment for 53 days. It was then exposed to sperm collected from the father.

"We were glad to see the mixed ovum and sperm fertilize after 75 hours of incubation," Dr. Bhattacharya told United News of India.

Describing the transfer to the mother, he said: "We had to keep the fertilized embryo until the next menstrual cycle of the mother in a freeze... For this, we developed an absolutely new technique." He did not elaborate.

The names of the parents and child were kept shielded, apparently because the stigma of laboratory conception might hamper the baby's marriage prospects in India's conservative Hindu society.

First word of the birth, at a unidentified Calcutta nursing home, was made yesterday in broadcasts by Calcutta's state radio. The three researchers later appeared on Calcutta television and described the technique.

The test-tube procedure was pioneered in England by Dr. Patrick Steptoe, a gynecologist, and Robert Edwards, a Cambridge University physiologist, to circumvent fallopian tube blockage. They removed an egg from the mother's ovary, fertilized it with the father's sperm in a glass laboratory container, and then implanted the embryo in the mother's uterus, where it developed as a normal fetus.

A-Plant Delay

In U.S. Figured

At \$1.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Interventions by U.S. regulatory agencies spurred by anti-nuclear activists have cost New Hampshire residents, businesses and construction workers \$1.5 billion by delaying construction of the Seabrook, N.H., atomic power plant, a study released today said.

The study, said to be the first analysis of the cost of Seabrook delays, was prepared by Milton Capelous, of the Washington-based Heritage Foundation, which described itself as a private, nonpartisan research institution "dedicated to the principles of free competitive enterprise, limited government, individual liberty and a strong national defense."

It said that the total additional cost could be \$2.6 billion in 50 years if the plant is not built and if oil is used to produce the 72 percent of New Hampshire's electricity that Seabrook is expected to provide. Electric rates, the study said, can be expected to increase by 10.8 percent in New Hampshire.

The study also said that the target of the Clamshell Alliance and most other groups opposed to Seabrook is not nuclear power but "the very way in which most people live their lives."

It said Clamshell members want a no-growth, solar-powered economy with public rather than private ownership of energy production.

Uruguayans Buried

As Building Tumbles

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 6 (UPI)—A five-story building in the center of the city collapsed here today, authorities said. The cause of the collapse was not immediately known.

Firemen said that they had found one body and rescued eight persons, but Brig. Gen. Hugo Linares Bruz, the interior minister, said that most of the persons in the building were buried under mountains of rubble.

John and Leslie Brown, parents of the English infant, sold exclusive rights to their story to the Daily Mail, a London tabloid, for about \$600,000. There was no indication that any similar deal is being planned in the Indian birth.

The birth of Louise Brown generated a circus-like fanfare in the world press. Her parents have since kept the child secluded. Neighbors and local health authorities said recently that the child is well.

New Jersey Bill Restoring Death Penalty Vetoed

TRENTON, N.J., Oct. 6 (AP)—Legislation to restore the death penalty for first-degree murder in New Jersey has been vetoed by Gov. Brendan Byrne, who said that tough sentencing provisions in the recently enacted state criminal code are "a better answer than the official taking of human life."

He rejected a bill sponsored by Senate Majority Leader John Russo, who said he would assess chances to override the veto next week. An override requires support from two-thirds of both houses, and Sen. Russo's chances for an override are considered remote.

"I respect the governor's feelings, about capital punishment," Sen. Russo said. "But there's room for a diversity of belief on the issue. I still think it's needed. You can't really wage a political street fight on this. It's too emotional, too personal."

Sen. Russo's father was shot to death in a 1970 holdup attempt at his home in Asbury Park. During debates in the legislature, Sen. Russo never referred to the murder.

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Kenya (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Korea (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.A. (sea).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Kuwait (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Laos (air).....	\$ 17.00	8.50	4.75	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Latvia (air).....	\$ 17.00	8.50	4.75	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Luxembourg (air).....	\$ 17.00	8.50	4.75	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Madagascar (air).....	\$ 17.00	8.50	4.75	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Malta (air).....	\$ 17.00	8.50	4.75	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Mexico (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Morocco (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Nepal (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Netherlands (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Norway (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Poland (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Portugal (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Romania (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Senegal (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Spain (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Sweden (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Switzerland (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Thailand (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
Turkey (air).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30	U.S.S.R. (land).....	\$ 22.00	11.40	6.30
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The Art Market

Asian Sculpture Show Has Its Tragic Side

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 6 (IHT) — In a few years, collectors, museum curators and even the public at large will probably wonder how it was ever possible to put together exhibitions such as "Sculptures of Asia," which opened Sept. 18 at the Galerie Beaudouin and lasts to the end of October. Of the 20 sculptures reproduced in the portfolio that serves as a catalog, several are masterpieces that one is surprised to find in the market.

A large marble Buddha head from China (just sold) stands out in high relief against a halo framed by shimmering flames tapering to a point and illustrates the glory of the Tang Dynasty in China.

An Indonesian stele from Java showing a six-armed Hindu deity, Durga, standing on a vanquished bull, is of great quality — certainly as good as any of the 13th-century carvings which were shown at the Petit Palais last May in the selection from the site at Borobudur and from Indonesian museums.

A magnificent bronze head of the 14th-century Sukhotai school represents Thai art at its highest when it had developed just enough to be truly independent of its Cambodian forebears.

Test on Casting

Most remarkable of all is a Khmer bust of Vishnu in cast bronze which can only be compared to one in the Bangkok National Museum. It is so rare that Jean Michel Beaudouin felt it necessary to check its authenticity. He had a hit of the casting core tested at the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology. The thermoluminescence test confirmed its age — the 13th century, as indicated by the style.

But there is a less enchanting side to such an exhibition. Another way to look at the masterpieces is to see them as relics of the plundering to which Asia has been subjected in this century. The marvelous Chinese head was ripped off the statue it belonged to. To do so the benchmark who catered to Western dealers between the two world wars, wrecking the most important sites of early Chinese Buddhism, must have used long iron bars. They lifted the head and halo away from its body, chipping in the process the bottom of the neck and the top of the flaming aura — but retaining the two rectangular prongs, originally invisible, which fitted into corresponding cavities in the shoulders. Jean Michel Beaudouin, who acquired it on the European market, believes it could easily be traced back to its original site.

The bronze Vishnu bust separated from the lower part of the body is also a wreck. Moreover, it has lost its identity. Beaudouin had first cataloged it as Thai because of the Bangkok Museum piece. But now he is inclined to think differently. His own bronze was sold to him by a Vietnamese refugee.

The two pieces may have followed divergent routes with the looting that has been carried out during the last 10 years. Or they may have been dug up in border areas in Thailand and Vietnam, which were Cambodian until the 18th century.

An Extreme Case

In some cases it is not isolated works of art but the art of a whole nation that has been plundered and stripped of its identity to the point where no one has a clue as to its date or precise provenance. Burma is an extreme case. Continuous internal warfare has removed any possibility of consistent protection of monuments and sites in vast areas and has transformed much of this into lootable territory.

Gilt wood sculptures, some with glass insets, flooded the Western market from the late '60s via the Thai antique route. Many of these works showed a marvelous sense of stylization in the draperies and a strange handling of faces that at times reminds one of some very early European medieval sculpture.

The most varied labels were attached to them, from "12th-13th century" to "late 18th century," the latter based on the assumption that cut-glass insects reflected the expansion of trading with the West. Some even said they must be fakes done for export in post-independence days. Some years ago one of the finest found its way into the Musée Guimet in Paris at a price reportedly close to 80,000 francs, which was then the price of major pieces of an early period.

Beaudouin believes that there are hardly any fakes, but that they belong in the main to the 19th century. Some dated pieces have provided comparative evidence. He points at a bronze seated Buddha in his exhibition with an early-looking patina and inscribed with a Buddhist donor's dedication carrying the date 1811. When he bought it, the dealer admits with a twinkle, he thought it must have been 16th century.

Mystery Bronzes

Gray areas include almost all the bronzes that have been coming out of Burma. In the exhibition was a small seated Buddha, heavily corroded, with a green bluish patina



Bronze bust of Vishnu, 44 cm. high, an example of Khmer art of the 13th century.

leaving small patches of gold leaf to show through. That kind of patina would normally suggest at least seven or eight centuries of age. But while the handling of the hair compares with that of some 11th-century statues, the face is supposedly later. And so, the pedantic debate goes on, which we would be spared if the objects had stayed where they belonged and been dug up in their proper context.

The burden of responsibility for this state of affairs rests on the international community. No one is blameless, neither museums nor collectors. They certainly have no qualms about buying. In the first

exhibition of the kind put together by Beaudouin in November, 1976, 80 percent in value of the exhibits were sold. The second exhibition, held six months later with the participation of Ha Thuc Can, a Singapore gallery, sold out within six months.

In the present exhibition, one-third in value has already been sold — for example, a Tang pottery horse, restored but of outstanding sculptural quality, went for 80,000 francs and an exceedingly rare carved stone head from the Cham country in Vietnam for 13,000 francs. Buyers are often French collectors, but museums also take an

Around the European Galleries

Brussels

Hundertwasser; Christo's Running Fence; Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels; Dock, Van Eepol, Fournal, Art Shop, PBA, Brussels.

The Hundertwasser traveling exhibition, sponsored by the Austrian government, has arrived in Brussels, signaled by a sudden sprouting of greenery throughout the salons of the Palais des Beaux Arts. The artist's involvement with ecology started 20 years and he has now won international recognition to the point where his stipulation that there must be trees and plants wherever this collection of his works is shown is respectfully heeded.

Paintings, tapestries, serigraphs, lithos, gouaches feature multi-bud sprays; banks of houses built among trees or alongside waterways perched in rakish rows; portraits screened through plunging patterns of mazelike grids; raindrops and teardrops expanded into onion domes and jewels. His travels have taken him around the world and his work carries imprints of exotic places. New Zealand in particular seems to have enriched his palette and helped to give his vision of the ideal habitat amid the kind of lush and colorful vegetation that means rain is never very far away. In the film on the artist shown on videotape in the show, Hundertwasser discusses his love for water and links his painting to that obsession.

Imaginative models are displayed of the kind of architecture Hundertwasser would like to see instead of the concrete-box and stark-tower style of living. Housing complexes are dispersed among trees, even under trees, with roofs carpeted in green grass; some are built in spiraling layers of grassy banks, others tunnel into the earth itself, making homes for sophisticated troglodytes. He places noisy expressways under bridges of grass-planted soil in long, green, descending curves to deaden the din; invents special ventilation and heating systems for his tree homes, and even comes up with an ecological lavatory. The whole effect is of life in an enchanted forest. Every neatly modeled design with its incorporated greenery seems architecturally attainable as a full-scale home in bricks and mortar, and in fact a few have been constructed to his blueprints, complete with green lawns for roofs.

Christo has turned environment into a backdrop for his own embellishment, a romantic concept with nothing practical about it. His 24-mile-long white plastic curtain, 18 feet tall, wended its billowing way through California fields, up hills, through gas stations, cutting the landscape into sections like an impermanent version of the Great Wall of China to slide majestically into the Pacific Ocean. It only lasted two weeks but the enormous assault of publicity for two years beforehand, the preparations, the work provided for hundreds of people, the thousands who flocked to view it gave Christo's ghostly curtain a kind of fragile immortality. This exhibition sets out to capture the spirit of the enterprise from labor of installation to final dismantling in handsome photographs.

In the Art Shop, Dock, Van Eepol and Fournal, three young artists active in communal art projects, in teaching, in contemporary theater and television set-designing show recent work. Dock's large and sweeping portraits use lots of color and opposing pattern; Van



Early work by Hundertwasser in lead pencil and watercolors.

Subject placed in a surreal pose is a specialty of artist Jan Vanriet, showing at Galerie Farber, Brussels.



Eepol's drawings and pastels seem deceptively hesitant and self-effacing, but have a real touch of fantasy. Fournal's drawings have life and movement even in static, posed portraits.

Paris

Jan Vanriet, Galerie Farber, Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to Oct. 14. Playful portraits in aquarelle, subjects placed in surreal poses and surroundings perhaps allusive for the protagonists themselves, often with zany titles that add to the general puzzle, make cheerful and very well-drawn compositions by this young Flemish artist. A poet in his bathrobe modestly covered to his neck in green foliage regards his muse, a busy young woman in striped stockings; a male charmer smiles inscrutably amid cases of captured butterflies; women in elegant early Victorian attire sail across a landscape upright in small boats, all with a pleasant streak of lighthearted originality.

Camille Van Bredam, Miroir d'Encre, 159 Champsée de Charleroi, to Oct. 14.

Another young Flemish artist fantasizes freely, in wood and banal objects transformed into elements of random assemblages. Roughly varnished or raw wood predominates, incorporating eyeglasses, pearls coated in wax, nuts and snailshells embedded into branches, rope plaits, riding stirrups, tiny beetles, even the skeletal head of a small animal, and autumn leaves scattered throughout. All these disparate bits and pieces somehow provide a kind of jagged harmony.

Leonor Fini, Hilton Gallery, Blvd. Waterloo, Brussels. A prolific artist, Leonor Fini has produced a whole spate of new works for this show, so recent that one turns out to be a portrait of her cat, a special pet who died just a few weeks before the exhibition opened. It is the one painting signed "Leonor," a sentimental gesture that was her cat's name. Most of the portraits of women could be fairly easily converted into portraits of cats, except for the full-mouthed look common to all. Of the refined delicacy of line and decadence of expression present in earlier, more representative work by this artist, there is hardly a trace here.

Roland Topor, Galerie Jean Brancie, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6e, to Nov. 18.

Topor's special talent is his fantasy, which is full of cruel conceits and unexpected dreams. Fortunately, he keeps his distance from the contents thanks to a graphic style which refers back to the illustrators of the 19th century, a classic impertinence and a constant mobility. In a word, Topor is a humorist — not obviously, a word is not enough. Typically, the catalog shows us a single vertical line and underneath it we read: "24. La Lecheuse, 1978, drawing, 25 x 32.5 cm, side view." A portion of the exhibition is a collection of rebuses based on excruciating puns (a form of wit for which polite French society has practically no tolerance). Topor's imaginary world would certainly be less plausible if we did not sense this humor lurking in even the bloddiest of his fancies.

Jean Dubuffet, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7-9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6e, to Nov. 18.

Certainly, nobody can accuse Dubuffet of producing slowly and in small quantities. The present show is devoted to odds and ends of works on paper which, after piling up in the corners of his studio, were assembled like a puzzle and mounted on canvas. The result is a show of exercises, scarcely human figures and patterns of every kind, jumbled together and making for a kind of assertive coherence. The space they offer the viewer is two-dimensional; the elements, taken one by one, have no distinctive quality aside from having been slapped down by an authoritative brush. The overall effect is that of a soundproof door opening and shutting on a series of very loud cocktail parties, the jumbled but self-assertive voices striking the ear vigorously and all together, and being shut off all together as we turn away.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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Japanese Forsaking Sake

TOKYO (WP) — For the tradition-minded Japanese, it's hard enough that fewer women wear kimono these days, that geishas are going out of style and that public baths are disappearing. Now the people of Japan, in their relentless rush toward Western fashions, are turning away from sake.
Consumption of Japan's traditional rice wine has been declining for the past two years, and in a single year it fell by 17 percent. Young people in particular are turning to beer and whiskey. It is as if the Germans were abandoning beer and the French swearing off wine.
Perhaps it is even worse, for in Japan the old days die harder than in most countries and sake is far more than an alcoholic beverage: It is a vital part of Shinto ceremonies, used to seal marriages and console departed ancestors.
The people most concerned, naturally, are the ones who produce and sell sake. Tsunetsuke Yoshimura, president of the Japanese Sake Association, a soft-spoken man who manages to retain his good humor amid depressing news, says his organization has been researching the causes of sake's decline and has come to some tentative conclusions.
"We found out that the Japanese have some bad habits," he says. "We Japanese admire anything that belongs to foreign countries. It is not fashionable to like Japanese products."
Yoshimura's research also discloses that sake is too strong for young Japanese, especially young women, who have taken up the Western habit of drinking with their dates in bars and discotheques. To please their women friends, the young men also turn to beer and whiskey and nobody orders sake.
The obvious solution, Yoshimura observes, is to make a less potent sake, but merely diluting it with water spoils the taste. Nevertheless, some of Japan's more than 3,000 sake makers are marketing a version labeled "sake on the rocks."

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Art in Italy

Severe Symbols of God Traced in Pagan Stone

By Edith Schloss

LA SPEZIA, Italy (IHT) — On a cliff overlooking the Mediterranean, in an astrological position facing the sunset, stands a curious alien stone. On a clear day in the fall it is so still that the only sound is the sea wind and the drip of resin from the pines, and the eye can see from Leghorn in the south over the wide horizon to the profile of the Cote d'Azur due north. The spot, so near the busy harbor of La Spezia, seems haunted. An iron Christian cross, planted on the strange-looking rock, and the name of its site, Madonna Mountain, can take nothing away from the superstitions, old tales, and pagan beliefs still persisting around it.

Nearby, at Biassa, a petroglyph full of fertility runes was found, and below, at sea level, when in 1886 the foundations for the La Spezia naval arsenal were dug, some curious squat stones, with a minimum of sculptural detail, like symbols for facial features, turned up and were abandoned, but, luckily, photographed first.

This was only the beginning of the finds in the Magra Valley. Here, as everywhere else in Italy, historical sites, artifacts and museums abound. But it is the riches of prehistory, so far hardly tapped in this country, which have come to light more and more during the past few decades.

The Magra Valley, in an angle between the Apennine chain and the Apennine Alps, running from the north toward its delta on the Ligurian coast near the site of the old Roman marble-exporting port of Luni, and therefore also called Lunigiana, is an age-old thoroughfare. Life was never easy in the valley, and its inhabitants were hardy and notoriously frugal.

These people needed strong beliefs and gods from the beginning, and the first traces of these are the stelae. These, also called menhirs or dolmens, words which are Breton for "long-stones" and "board-

stones," have been found in other parts of Europe, Russia, the Middle East and also in other regions of Italy.

But in the Lunigiana, in an area of little more than 100 square kilometers, 49 have come to light from the Bronze Age to the late Iron Age, and they are the most varied.

Occult Power

Because they appeared rough and primitive in outline, they were probably feared for their occult power. To use or to break their magic, they were debased to building material for stables, houses, fountains, even churches. In 1905 a whole group of stelae were discovered in a chestnut grove at Pontevicchio when it was being converted into an arable field. Then, from the '20s on, when a modern awareness for archaic artifacts had developed, a host of amateurs, students, laborers, priests, teachers — found more and more of these stones.

Only one of the sites was methodically dug up. And it is significant that this spot had been sacred for centuries, a pilgrimage place on a mountain pass and crossroads, today the shrine of the Madonna of Minuciano. For though no one is sure of the exact significance of the sculptures, there is no doubt they were holy.

No burial outfits and implements for the trip to the beyond nor any human remains have been found near any of them, so it is unlikely they were meant to represent ancestors or heroes. It is probable they stood in rows or circles to form megalithic cromlechs, and since many of them, like the Biassa stone, were in an astrologically and geographically important position, or near odd repetitive arrangements of paving, or in areas still obscurely feared for their spells, they must have represented deities and marked the site of religious events and worship.

Feminine Attributes

The earliest of the Lunigiana menhirs had predominantly feminine attributes — pointed breasts, necklaces — which might corroborate the theory that the original societies in the Mediterranean basin were matriarchal and worshiped at the Great Mother who protected crops and dreams. Only later do the female menhirs appear paired with male warrior forms, carrying ax and dagger, symbols of more practical protection.

All the stones are severe, and the earliest are simply upright rectangular slabs marked with anthropomorphic signs. In time the last stones become rounded on top, over more defined facial indications, the whole sculpture often phallic in shape. Heads were not detached from the body, merely di-



Three menhirs excavated at Pontevecchio, Italy, now in museum at La Spezia.

vided from the rest by a well-like collarbone. A U-shape for the face, so basic as to become strangely hypnotic, is flanked by two little rounds, ear rings or ears, repeated in the disklike breasts below. All these have been roughly classified as Group A.

Group B, at the height of the Bronze Age, still dominated by female deities with dome-shaped breasts, and very close to Middle Eastern forms, is the noblest. The head is set on a neck distinct from the body, which itself is all of a piece and ornamented by arms and hands, empty or holding weapons. A headdress or helmet, like the

sweeping curve of the half moon, tops a circle of a mysterious face, with cavities or small rounds for eyes and a straight line for a nose, which for all its sparseness of form is amazingly expressive. These grandly stylized stelae, made by people driven to give shape to their beliefs, emanate an ageless purity and power.

The Group C menhirs, reaching into the Iron Age, are the most naturalistic. The bullet heads, the features, the hands and weapons, and now lower limbs as well, are well worked out. But since abstraction, used to intensify meaning, has been abandoned for the sake of

realism, the later works begin to be awkward and less forceful. These cult stones of prehistory have been only recently brought together and properly housed. The Etruscan castle museum in Pontevicchio presents the clearest and most comprehensive picture. Here all the stelae of the region are gathered, if not as originals from the nearby sites, then at least as good casts. The Civic Museum of La Spezia is equally interesting and here the menhirs are complemented by Iron Age burial finds from Ameglia at the mouth of the Magra, and artifacts, mosaics and statuary from Luni.

Food and Drink in Italy

Leo and Liquid Leonardo Quench Florence Thirst

By Naomi Barry

FLORENCE (IHT) — Now is the good time of the grape.

The harvest is in progress in the nearby Chianti Valley; nights are frisky, but the sun at midday is hot, and something fresh is still in order. At Harry's Bar, on the Arno, Leo Vadorini is also pressing grapes — and is pouring the juice into glasses of champagne.

This newly contrived libation for "light drinkers" he has dubbed the Leonardo.

Baronial Rendezvous

Bubbling throughout the summer at the Florentine Harry's has been the Tiziano, calling for fresh strawberry or raspberry juice to perfume a coupe of champagne. As the year advances, there will be an infusion of fresh blood-orange juice — a variation known as the Mimosa. For the moment, however, the Leonardo is the most amiable drink around.

Harry's Bar, at 22 Lungarno

Vespucci, is the in-town rendezvous of the Chianti barons — Castelbarco of Castello di Uzzano, La Cagnina of Castello di Gabbiano, Antinori, Frescobaldi, Montanari, Guicciardini.

It is also a soothing retreat for visitors, predominantly French and U.S., who have been shopping. Magnet for both groups is Leo, the keyhole of Harry's since he left the navy in 1956. A good bartender is the sum of many parts: master of ceremonies, psychiatrist, father confessor, friend, Mr. Fix-it and guide.

Good Addresses

If Leo suggests you stay for lunch or dinner, take him up on it. The Tortellino 'a la Harry's, the White Noodles with Chopped Ham Gratin, the Carpaccio, and the Apple Tart with Fresh Cream are superb.

The good shopping addresses of Florence could fill a telephone

directory, and some of them deserve more than one visit. The Farmacia di Santa Maria Novella, 16 n. Via della Scala, has been operating for centuries. Among its specialties is an ancient-recipe potion called Acqua Antistressa.

Loretta Caponi, 12R Via Borgognissanti, keeps an atelier for making the kind of lingerie and pillowcases that are the stuff on which dreams are made.

Parmi's has its own factory for leather goods. The hanalities in windows of its retail shop at 18R Via Guicciardini are to discourage the copyists; the quality is kept upstairs in the "finer sanctum." Leo directed me to the Forno Colle Milla, Pinzanti at 52R Via Borgognissanti. Gianni Pinzanti makes marvelous biscotti di Prato that he sells in kilo and half-kilo cellophane bags. These hard almond cookies are wonderful to have around the house — and should be kept in airtight tins. They are softened by dipping into vino santo, or red wine.

Consumption can be so great, that certain "small natures" have been known to get drunk on cookies.

Mr. Pinzanti shared his recipe for this old-fashioned sweet, a specialty of the nearby town of Prato.

BISCOTTI DI PRATO

1 kilo flour
8 eggs
900 gr. sugar
vanilla
salt
600 grams shelled almonds, each broken into two or three pieces
1 egg for glazing

Work all ingredients together to form a dough. Shape into long slim loaves, as for bread. Brush surface of loaves with additional fork-beaten egg.
Bake for 20 min. While still warm, cut on the diagonal into slices about 1/4 to one inch thick.

Theater in London

Congreve — Alive and Flourishing

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 6 (IHT) — William Congreve's "The Double Dealer" burst into joyous life in Peter Wood's production at the National's Olivier Theatre, in which, if the elegant contrivances of the plot have dated, the characters have not — they have a precisely observed absurdity which is recognizable and highly enjoyable.

The chief virtue of the production, as the characters scamper in and out of the many exits and entrances provided by Tanya Moisewitsch's baroque setting of a stately home, is that it allows humanity to flourish.

The characters are not the comic automatons of much Restoration comedy, no more than the sum of their graceful speech. They can be, and are here, fully human, thanks to some brilliant comic acting.

Dorothy Tutin's Lady Plyant, all agitation the moment a male approaches her, unless it is her husband, is a marvel of a yearning opposed to her outward insistence upon the sanctity of her honor. "Pray rise," she squeals to a suppliant admirer as she settles herself on his knee.

But the revelation is Michael Bryant's Sir Paul Plyant, an overgrown child who allows his wife to swaddle him in blankets at night so that he does not touch her. This silly man becomes infinitely touching in Bryant's performance. The speech in which he describes his wife's one fault — and his longing for a son — is broken up into short phrases, interspersed by nods and an embarrassed smile, a masterpiece of acting, one that casts a glow on the whole play.

Robert Stephens makes the

play's undisguised villain. Maskwell, just as human and understandable. The difference between Maskwell's intrigues and those of the lords and ladies who surround him is that his are fueled by a genuine passion for the young and virginal Cynthia, while theirs are conventional adulteries, pursuits carried out for the sake of fashion.

Maskwell becomes a modern character, recognizable in his desire to display his superiority over his social betters, so contemptuous that he explains his plots in his victim's terms before he carries them out and still manages, until his final humiliation, to appear the model of virtue.

It is passion that undoes him, as it does Lady Touchwood, in Sara Kestelman's performance. Those who merely profess love escape unscathed to flirt again another day.

While the general intrigues still divert, the production cannot do much to animate the innocent young lovers, who are the passive center in the action, although Judy Bowker is allowed to be tough-minded, ripping up a song sheet after listening to it being sung to her.

The other performances, if not as richly detailed, are still admirably individual. Nicky Henson and Brenda Blethyn provide some broader fun as a couple of lovers carrying on their affair under the gaze of an unsuspecting husband, and Dermot Crowley is a terrific stone-faced straight man to much of the comedy, his lack of visible reaction being an additional source of amusement.

At the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, Lumiere and Son's "Nightfall," by David Gale, is a vaguely surrealist work by an experi-

mental group whose stated aim is "to find a theatrical language capable of expressing the extremes of human appetite and the secret desires that lie behind blank expressions, arctic smiles and compulsive politeness."

That is precisely what Congreve achieved with his theatrical language, as did such diverse talents as Ben Jonson and John Dryden.

Lumiere and Son, a group of three men and two women, uses less disciplined and much blander means. They dispense with language, apart from the utterances of cliché, without offering much in the way of movement as a substitute.

The strangest moment in their current work has a naked man wearing a water-filled fish tank over his head pouring some of the water into an earth-filled tank borne on the shoulders of another naked man.

Otherwise, it offers the five living in separate tiny wooden houses; they are unable to grow anything in their gardens and they wait every night for an airplane to drop down in them a parcel apiece, each containing a doll. In between, they indulge in childish games and dream of such things as being attacked by giant potatoes. At the end, they rebel and find that they can grow vegetables after all. The message appears to be that if you stop indulging in pointless navel, you will be rewarded by a soggy cabbage — or, perhaps, that you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

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Too Many Arms Exported

What is one to make of the fact that even as the United States sets records in sales of weapons and military services to foreign nations, it claims new promise in negotiations with the Russians aimed at restraining the global pattern of these very sales? An idealist sighs. A cynic snorts. A diplomat clears his throat. We merely note that the inconsistency, though embarrassing to the administration and puzzling to many others, reflects the complexity of the real world. It is a world in which the pace and relative cheapness of high technology are putting arsenals "worthy" of great powers into the hands of small powers; in which the suppliers by day seek influence and profit by selling arms and at night wake up wondering what mischief and harm — to themselves — they have wrought.

In the fiscal year just ended, the United States sold \$13.6 billion worth of weapons and military services abroad — a record that a president who campaigned fervently against such transactions is hardly inclined to boast about. Feeling defensive, the administration asks credit for nipping in under its self-set sub-ceiling of \$8.5 billion in sales to countries that are either poor or situated in regions of potential conflict, such as the Middle East. But \$8.5 billion is a lot of selling, especially when the context is considered. "Since 1970," the State Department gravely acknowledges, "Western and Eastern suppliers have made arms-transfer commitments of about \$140 billion to developing countries. Most of this equipment has not yet been delivered, much less absorbed . . . [These

arms] will change the face of world politics. For the first time, many states throughout the world will have arms of much the same sophistication and quality as those of the few major powers." In brief, the prospect is truly alarming.

It has had, nonetheless, a salutary result. It has focused the Soviet and U.S. governments on the risks of allowing conventional-arms transfers to spiral even more dangerously out of control. The two powers opened talks on the matter last December. The Russians have since moved, the State Department reports, from "a totally negative position" to agreement that the problem must be dealt with urgently. A "framework for approaching restraint" has been developed. Fine. The practical test will be whether concrete steps can soon be taken — for example, interim mutual restraints on transfers to particular regions. The promised land is not in sight. A somewhat saner international environment conceivably is.

If progress in the talks has been slight, it has been sufficient to show that the United States and the Soviet Union cannot solve this problem alone. The European arms suppliers, especially France, sell hard and have economies even more dependent on arms industries, and arms industries even more dependent on exports, than the great powers. Earlier in the talks, the allies said they could not consider restraint until the Russians were brought in. The Russians are being brought in. The Europeans' bluff is being called.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Price of Protection

The textile industry is insatiable in its pursuit of protection from foreign competition. Given a little protection, it wanted a lot. Given a lot it now wants more. In behalf of the textile mills, Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., persuaded the Senate last week to vote for a highly destructive little piece of legislation. By prohibiting the United States from making any tariff concessions on textiles, it would do serious damage to the arduous and complicated trade negotiations now under way in Geneva. If the United States were to pull one large category of goods off the table and refuse to discuss it, the other trading countries would quickly retaliate. The question for Congress is whether it wants to penalize everybody else — including, for example, South Carolina farmers — to give a narrow and unwarranted benefit to the textile mills.

The expansion of world trade has contributed a good deal over the years to the rising U.S. standard of living. That's why Congress, in the 1974 Trade Act, gave the president broad authority to take part in a new round of negotiations to cut tariffs and the other trade barriers. Those negotiations have turned into the world's biggest poker game, with 98 nations taking part. It has been going on for five years and it has to end by early 1980 because the Trade Act authority will expire. As the bargaining enters its final stages, everything has become tied to everything else. The Hollings amendment, by changing the rules at the end of the game, would inflict grievous damage. It would, for example, offer the Europeans a marvelous excuse for refusing to discuss their rigorous limits on U.S. farm products.

How bad is the foreign pressure on U.S.

textiles? At present, not very. There's been a lot of distress in that industry over the years and, following a surge of imports in the late 1960s, the United States began working out import-restraint agreements with the countries that are the principal textile producers. There are now 18 of these agreements in effect. Since they went into effect in the early 1970s, employment in textiles has been fairly stable. Imports are currently rising, but the market is expanding and domestic mills' profits are currently up.

The government has hardly abandoned the textile industry to the harsh winds of world competition. The tariffs on textiles and clothing are several times as high as the average for other manufactured goods. The U.S. negotiators at Geneva now propose to reduce those textile tariffs by one-fourth, in slow stages over the next decade. The Hollings amendment is written to prevent that — snatching back, in effect, a large piece of the negotiating authority that Congress granted four years ago in the Trade Act.

The Senate has not yet passed the bill to which the Hollings amendment is attached, it still has time to change its mind. Against the demands of the textile industry, it needs to weigh the broader interest of U.S. industry and agriculture that now exports \$130 billion worth of goods annually into markets that will be preserved and expanded by a successful conclusion to the Geneva negotiations. The Senate might also keep in mind that high tariffs for U.S. producers mean high prices for U.S. consumers. Protectionist legislation protects nothing more effectively than the inflation rate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Collisions in Air

The fundamental question raised by the air disaster over San Diego last week is whether it makes sense to let commercial airliners and small, private planes use the same airports and the same part of the airways at the same time. The answer, clearly, is no — especially when the pilots of the small craft are practicing. The trouble is that the policy that flows logically from this conclusion — bar small planes from airports used by big airliners — is easier said than done.

That doesn't mean that steps need not be taken to reduce the chances of another mid-air collision. But it does mean there are difficulties. The pilot of the small plane involved in the San Diego collision, for instance, was practicing instrument landings at the commercial airport because it was the only airport in the vicinity equipped to handle them. So one begins with the fact that some mixture of large and small airplanes inevitable, at least until more secondary airports have better equipment than they now possess.

The question is: How much and under what safety precautions? The Federal Aviation Administration, which is charged with making the airways safe, has closed some — though not many — major airports to practice flights. It has also forbidden small planes

to fly near several major airports unless the air traffic controllers know of their presence and unless they are equipped to receive instructions from the controllers. But it has been reluctant to take the ultimate step of reserving some airports exclusively for big airliners, partly because few airports have enough commercial traffic to keep them busy and partly because small aircraft under tight air traffic control are not perceived as a major hazard.

The FAA is most open to criticism for not having provided enough such facilities at other airports. Even before the San Diego crash, the National Transportation Safety Board charged that the FAA was dragging its feet in putting safety equipment at those fields. Once they are fully equipped to handle the needs of general aviation, the process of reserving more air space for large airliners can begin. In the meantime, the FAA can — and must — expand the number of airports around which the activities of small planes are sharply limited. Such restrictions now exist over only 21 cities in the nation — San Diego not being one of them — although almost 600 are served by commercial airlines.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

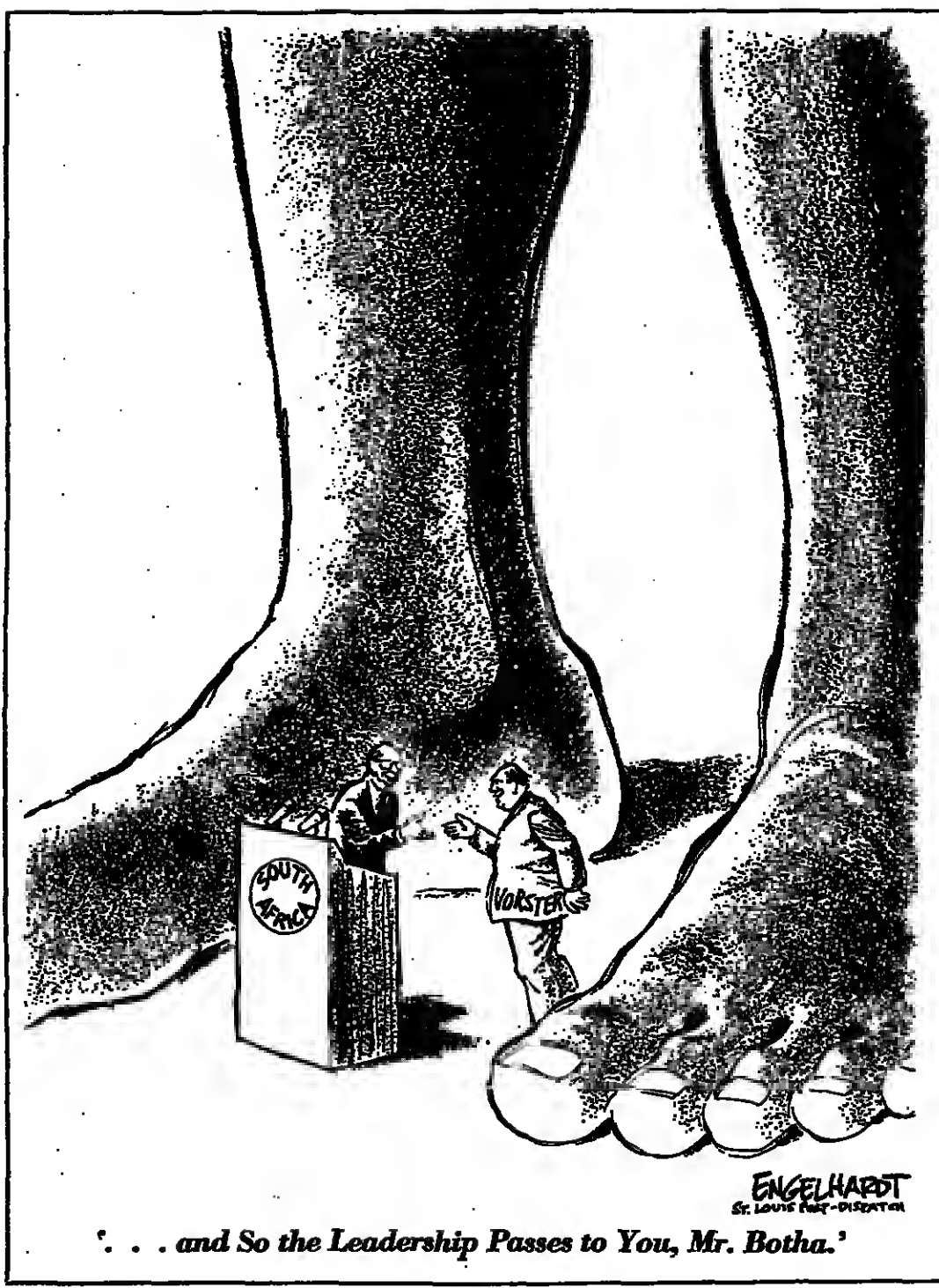
October 7, 1903

THE HAGUE — The case of the European powers demands for restitution of losses incurred on their financial investments in Venezuela continues. The Venezuelan representative today concluded his remarks before the Arbitration Tribunal, saying that Great Britain's demand for preferential repayment was merely a pretext for war. He said Venezuela had much more right to complain of the dispatch of a British vessel to the Caribbean Sea to deliver to the insurgent chief, Matos, a cargo of arms through the intermediary of agents at Trinidad.

Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1928

NEW YORK — Said Dr. Robert Millikan, Nobel prizewinner and head of the California Institute of Technology, at the Chemists' Club: "There is no likelihood man can ever tap the power of the atom. The glib supposition of utilizing atomic energy when our coal has run out is a completely unscientific Utopian dream, a childish bug-a-boo. Nature has introduced a few foolproof devices into the great majority of elements that constitute the bulk of the world, and they have no energy to give up in the process of disintegration."



The Specter of Chemical War

By Enrico Jaccia

HANAU, West Germany — A few drops are sufficient to wipe out the population of a small town. The lethal dose for an individual is approximately 10 milligrams. This is the deadly performance of the latest generation of toxic chemicals called neurotoxic or "nerve" agents. They are quite as reliable for mass destruction as atomic bombs.

Research and development has been conducted intensively during the last two decades and a huge quantity of chemical weapons is presently stockpiled in the United States and in the Soviet Union. There seems to be no evidence that other countries, in particular European countries (with the possible exception of France), possess this weapon, although we must stress the lack of data available.

Some hope exists for an international agreement banning chemical weapons. Negotiations to this effect have been going on for years in the Geneva conference on disarmament, as well as bilaterally between the United States and the Soviet Union.

But reasons for serious concern are raised by recent developments in the politico-military field.

Renewed Interest

The press has reported a renewed interest for chemical weapons in the Western countries. NATO seems to have come to the conclusion that the Alliance is lagging behind the Warsaw Pact on both protection against and training for chemical warfare.

As a consequence, during the current Autumn Forge NATO maneuvers, both protection and training of personnel have been an important part of that exercise which involves more than 200,000 troops. We have seen soldiers wearing special protective suits to fight in chemical-contaminated battle-ground. And the newspaper Stars and Stripes reported Gen. Alexander Haig hinting that "NATO might consider a sharp upgrading in its own offensive chemical capacity."

Now, although the Stars and Stripes could never be mistaken for other, more sophisticated newspapers, the global issue at stake is extremely serious and should not be concealed from the public.

The supreme commander of NATO has the redoubtable responsibility of the defense of Europe. He needs to be ready for all circumstances and the upgrading of a chemical offensive capacity is certainly intended for use against enemy troops only. Yet experience shows that when a weapon has an enormous destructive power, and especially the capacity of totally disrupting the organization of civilian life in the enemy's territory, it may finally be directed by one of the belligerents against the population of the other. Even the atomic bomb has been used on targets

which were not specifically military.

The civilian population would be as defenseless against a nerve gas strike as against an atomic bomb.

The toxic agent attacks the central nervous system with a mechanism very similar to that of insecticides. We have all seen the effect of a spray of DDT on insects. On human beings, death would follow with similar convulsive spasms in a very short time.

A dose of a few milligrams per individual is lethal, not only if the chemical agent is inhaled, but also if it simply reaches the skin. There is no medical treatment with a rapid, sure effect. Some antidotes may be useful only if injected within a few seconds after contamination.

Let's imagine that a populated area is attacked with nerve gas in bulk or in filled munitions (projectiles for artillery, aircraft bombs and spray tanks). The toxic agent in liquid form, deposited in droplets and larger sprays, begins to evaporate forming an invisible cloud that moves with air streams. Suddenly, and in ever larger numbers, people outdoors will die.

The same phenomenon will soon occur indoors. In trying to escape, any survivor will risk running to his death: The lethal liquid may be everywhere, on the ground, on the walls, on any object. Those still alive may free themselves of their dramatic isolation only at the risk of touching something which will kill them in a matter of minutes. They cannot move, they cannot help others, they can do nothing which will give them a chance to survive.

This is the chilling effect of nerve gas attack on a population center, as we must assume that it is hardly possible to protect every civilian with totally sealed suits as it is foreseen for combat units.

We asked Gen. Haig, in a short conversation at his headquarters in Hanau near Frankfurt during the current maneuvers, what the cause for NATO's growing concern. He confirmed that intelligence provided evidence of an intense and increasing training of Warsaw Pact troops in chemical warfare; a large number of tanks are sealed against chemicals and have an air-filtering system. He would not, nevertheless, state that

intelligence reported specific training in nerve gas warfare.

The deployment of neurotoxic weapons in the European theater had been held back for the last few years by the U.S. Congress. In view of the lack of progress for a treaty banning chemical weapons, there are now reasons to fear that deployment will not be delayed much longer. If the public is alerted and pressure is exerted on the government, perhaps mankind will be spared the insanity of "going chemical" after having gone nuclear.

The good reason was that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger wanted to do for a fair price for Mexican natural gas, the first emer-

Nicaragua: Dilemma for U.S.

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — What to do about Nicaragua?

Last spring, in New York City, Gen. Somoza came to me for breakfast, together with a U.S. aide, and 17 bodyguards.

These, by the way, were U.S. employees, provided by the Secret Service. Two more, I counted, than when the vice-president of the United States was there, but then vice-presidents of the United States get shot at less often than members of the Somoza family, besides which, on the whole, Nicaraguan assassins have proved to be better marksmen than U.S. would-be assassins. The U.S. government, although clearly it has had enough of Somoza, was not going to take a chance that he would end his life in the United States, to which he had come to attend the graduation ceremonies of members of his family, having himself graduated from West Point.

Look Around

The general asked me to travel to Nicaragua to look around, and I said I would, intending to do so in December, when he would be in the United States, to which he had come to attend the graduation ceremonies of members of his family, having himself graduated from West Point.

At any rate, although I had planned to postpone commentary on the general's assertions until after the trip, I feel bound to make

them now. They are pretty much what one would expect. He denied any absence of civil liberties, except for the liberty to oppose him politically. He drew attention to his having himself ordered the formulation of a Constitution that would permanently put him out of power in 1981. And he reminded me that if in 1981 democracy finally came to Nicaragua, that would take for exactly five democracies south of the border (Mexico, if you want to call a democracy a political party that sees to it that it never loses an election; Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela). The general was saying, in effect, that a democratic polity does not appear to germinate easily in Hispanic soil, a proposition that is hard to argue. I told him I am myself more interested in personal than political liberty.

"The end of political liberty is personal liberty" — (Burke). He assured me I would be pleasantly surprised on visiting Nicaragua.

Not Surprising

No doubt the general is unpleasantly surprised by the unanimity of the sentiment against him. This is, by the way, not entirely surprising. Tocqueville's law on the subject is as widely known as it is forgotten: namely, that when you alleviate social ills, you also alleviate the appetite for more. If a country is going to be free in 1981, why not in 1978?

Not a bad question. And, of course, the whole of the question is one of timing. The general's position is that if he yields, the left will take over. The moderates' position is that every day he postpones yielding enhances the probability that the left will take over.

Now here are two considerations of special importance in Latin America:

• The first is the doctrine of nonintervention. It is sacred, and the violation of it — as distinct from the violation of the rights of Cubans — was what got Castro into trouble with the Organization of American States. One does not intervene in the affairs of another country. Well, Venezuela is engaged in doing exactly that right now, it would appear; and Costa Rica is cooperating. The arms are going not to the Chamber of Commerce with which to resist Somoza, but to the left-guerrillas. What one might call the Castro wing of Nicaraguan resistance.

The United States cannot, at this juncture, send arms directly to Somoza. We could, however, send arms to his successor were Somoza to yield to a moderate who could then fight the left-extremists. The general is thus in command of U.S. policy.

• A second tradition in Latin America has to do with the sacredness of sanctuary. When in 1963 we extradited Perez Jimenez to Venezuela, we violated a tradition which now unquestionably affects Gen. Somoza as he surveys his alternatives. If anything is certain, it is that a successor government will accuse him of plundering the public purse, the nonpolitical offense the dragged Perez Jimenez from a villa in Florida to a jail in Caracas, though to be sure, the charges in living conditions was hardly novelizable.

Amnesty?

Diogenes himself could not find a Latin American chief of state who could not be plausibly accused of sharing in the bounties of government. If there is the equivalent of amnesty for Somoza, now would be the time for those who want him out to come up with it.

Letters

Arab Policy

The New York Times editorial entitled "The Fight to Defend Peace" (H.T. Sept. 25), by concentrating on the exception rather than the rule in the Middle East, betrays basic ignorance of Arab people and the fundamentals of Arab policy, and thus calls out for correction on several points.

To begin with, the Arabs are a very independent people and, contrary to the editorial's implication, cannot (on the whole) be bought off by any superpower. They are fiercely opposed to hegemony, whether U.S. or Soviet, and "support" either power only to strengthen the Arab world. Nor, to serve outside interests, can they be divided into the ridiculous groupings of "radical" or "moderate," as the unanimous Arab rejection of the Camp David agreement shows.

The Arabs, and particularly the Palestinians, who welcome Soviet support do so for two reasons: to

balance the U.S. presence in the area; and because the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, recognizes that the paramount and pressing prerequisite for permanent Middle East peace is the creation of an independent Palestinian state (incorporating the West Bank and Gaza) alongside Israel.

REHANA HYDER, Moscow.

A Simple Fracture

In his scholarly screed on the apple (H.T. Sept. 20), Waverley Root makes much of its name, but doesn't mention that the apple is of the rose family, which, by any other name, . . .

It is reputed to have existed in the Garden of Eden, whence it must have been exported to France, where it gave rise to the common question: *Comment vous appelez-vous?* meaning: "How are your apples?"

AL HIX, London.

Mexican Oil Secret: Time for U.S. Deal?

By William Safire

MEXICO CITY — They called themselves "the Guardians of the Secret." They were the ultra-nationalistic group of engineers, geologists, labor union leaders and businessmen who threw the U.S. oil companies out of Mexico in 1938, and — for nearly four decades — kept their secret not only from the world, but from most of Mexico's politicians.

The secret was that Mexico sits on an enormous, largely unexplored sea of oil. The reason for hiding this fact was the fear that a weak Mexican government would fall prey to predatory capitalists and a dominating neighbor to the north.

After the Arab oil embargo, and after the Shah of Iran quadrupled the world price of oil, the then-President of Mexico, left-leaning Luis Echeverria, continued to keep the secret. He did not want to disturb the Third World's oil leverage on the West by revealing the potential of a huge supply of oil in North America.

Campaign

Mexico's new president, political philosopher Jose Lopez Portillo, tells me he was let in on the secret during his campaign for the presidency in 1976. (The "campaign" consists of one candidate rushing furiously around the country for two months, as if he needed every vote, an exhausting enterprise, it is relieved only by the knowledge that he is unopposed.) Since Lopez Portillo had been finance minister for eight months in a regime that desperately needed foreign credit, the fact that he had been kept in the dark by "the guardians" illustrates how worried the ultra-nationalists were that Lopez Portillo might be the sort to make the decision for oil development. The new Mexican president has broken the secret with a vengeance. In his state of the union report last month he reported proven reserves of 20 billion barrels, probable reserves at an additional 37 billion barrels and possible reserves at 200 billion barrels. That's in Saudi Arabia's league; a responsible U.S. official terms the startling figures as "likely to be on the conservative side."

U.S. Aware

The Carter administration has known of the Mexican oil potential since its inception. Although CIA projections were discredited when that agency began to provide the White House with whatever energy figures it wanted to hear, Atlantic-Richfield intelligence sources were known to be on target. But the Mexican resources were seldom discussed, for one good reason and one bad reason.

The good reason was that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger wanted to do for a fair price for Mexican natural gas, the first emer-

gency to be available in quantity. The United States wanted to pay a rate similar to our Canadian purchases. Mexico wanted us to pay what was paid for energy from Indonesia, giving Mexico a windfall profit on the savings on transportation. Mexico's detriment, the deal went through.

The bad reason was that Carter administration wanted to sell the notion that the nation had an energy "crisis" and downplay the reality of a huge reservoir of oil on this continent in order to further its legislative goals.

Now that the need for the Carter sky-is-falling propaganda is over, and now that the Mexicans have learned the United States will not pay exorbitant prices to import energy across the Rio Grande, we come to the central issue: Will Mexico become a major source of U.S. energy in the 1980s?

Logic dictates that it must. The old fears of the "Guardians of the Secret," that politicians or foreigners would rape Mexican resources is meaningless today. Oil brings lofty prices, the profits stay in Mexico, and if the wells run dry in 28 years, that's no big deal — the world will then be running on solar energy, and Mexico is up to its sombrero in sunshine.

Overcrowded
With 14 million inhabitants, Mexico City is becoming even larger than Tokyo. The overcrowding and lack of opportunity has driven some 8 million Mexicans illegally across the U.S. border. Mexico needs oil money now, but quickly, to invest in itself massively, as Iran did — but without Iran's need for military buildup. Only the most foolish and stubborn pride would keep Mexico from turning to the United States as its major market.

Lopez Portillo — though fierce about independence from Yankee domination — strikes me as either foolish or not stubborn. One litmus test of future cooperation would be Mexican membership in OPEC. The U.S. hopes Mexico, unlike Venezuela will stay out; that would help undermine cartel power. For its part, Mexico does not want to give up its own production independence to the cartel.

Asked about membership in OPEC, the Mexican president goes into a philosophical discussion of the differences in economic history between his country and other oil-producing nations.

The bottom line, I think, is that he plans to stay out, which is good for both Mexico and the United States.

The time is right for an economic demarcation on a strictly-business basis. The pressure is on both Mexico and the United States to make an enormous deal soon — and that's no secret.

Secret
Deal

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7-8, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Dollar Rises Amid Light Turnover

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose slightly today as the market for the world's most important currency was characterized by light trading and a lack of major news.

Overcrowded

A 14 million dollar bid for the City of New York's new office building, the 100 Pine Street, was the only significant transaction in the New York real estate market today.

Enormous Opportunities Coupled With Drive

The "enormous" opportunities of the European Economic Community in helping China in its drive to develop and modernize its industry by the year 2000, were emphasized today by commission vice president Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Japan Concerns

Mr. Haferkamp, who just returned from a 10-day visit to China, said that the Chinese government and industry leaders in Peking gave evidence of China's interest in using EEC equipment — from single machinery units to entire plants — as well as technology in raising the level of the Chinese economy to that of the world's major industrialized nations.

EEC Aide Stresses Gains From China

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C. Flemming Hellmann



John C. Farnakidis

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

C. Flemming Hellmann, former executive vice president and deputy manager of Continental Group of Europe, has been named president of the firm. He replaces Donald Eamshaw who returns to the United States as executive vice president of Continental Bank.

Bankers Trust has named John C. Farnakidis vice president in charge of the corporate banking group of the firm's Paris branch. Formerly vice president in charge of the firm's Athens office, he will be succeeded by Constantine Canalis.

Eric Whittle has been appointed chief executive of Lloyds Bank International, succeeding the late Dennis Mitchell. Brian Pittman, a general manager of Lloyds Bank, will replace him as director and deputy chief executive of Lloyds Bank International.

William Harrison, vice president, has been named general manager of Chemical Bank in London and regional head of the bank's northern European region. Previously regional coordinator and district head in San Francisco, he replaces R. Roderick Porter who is returning to New York where he will be secretary of the asset and liability management committee.

ITT has named James Goodson, a vice president of ITT and ITT Europe, as executive representative to the President of ITT Europe.

R.E. Bailey, president and deputy chairman of Continental Oil is to succeed Howard W. Blawie, who is retiring as board chairman and chief executive officer. M.B. Morris, former executive vice president of exploration has been named president of operations and C.S. Niemann, former executive vice president of supply and transportation has been appointed group executive vice president of petroleum products. They will be succeeded by E.J. Grechetti and J.E. Barnes respectively.

David Bennett has been appointed vice president of American Express International Banking Corp. headquarters in New York. He will be replaced as general manager for Belgium by Nicolas Severis, vice president, formerly at the regional head office in London.

Giorgio Frasca has been appointed president of Fiat U.S. Representative. A former general manager of IFINT-France, he succeeds Guido Foggioli who is leaving Fiat to enter the land investing business.

Clark Equipment Company has named Henri Malpas general manager of Clark Automotive Europe in Brussels, Belgium, replacing J.M. Gregor who is retiring.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

JAL Signs Contract for 10 Jetliners

Japan Air Lines said it has signed a provisional contract to purchase 10 giant jetliners for use beginning in 1980. Shizuo Asada, president of JAL, said the purchase consists of five DC-10s and five Boeing 747s, including one for cargo transport. JAL originally planned to buy only seven jetliners. Mr. Asada said the additional purchases were designed to meet greater passenger volume and cooperate in the government's surplus-reducing efforts. Meanwhile, Toa Domestic Airways said it will send a mission to Europe later this month to study imports of aircraft. The mission also plans to visit facilities of six airlines, including Lufthansa.

Esso Cites 'Promising Strike' of Oil

Esso Exploration Production, a unit of Exxon Inc., and the Norwegian petroleum directorate announced a "promising strike of oil" at block 25-11 in the North Sea. Test drilling now completed in test well No. 6, drilled in the so-called Balder structure, gave up to 3,050 barrels of oil per day with a 35-64 inch choke. "We consider this so promising that we have started drilling a seventh exploration well in this structure," Esso Exploration said.

Nippon Electric to Sign China Deal

Nippon Electric said that it expects to sign a contract shortly with China for the sale of one of its medium-size computers, the NEAC System 300. Nippon said that after the contract signing it will apply for the approval of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control. Such approval is needed for computer exports to Communist nations. The Japanese company declined to give further details about the sale other than to say the computer would be used in Shanghai for Chinese export business.

Genstar to Gain in ITT-Qume Merger

Genstar Ltd. said it owns about 20 percent of Qume Corp's shares outstanding through a limited partnership. International Telephone & Telegraph has agreed in principle to acquire Qume, a high-technology data-printing concern. Based on that merger agreement, Genstar said it would receive about 970,000 ITT shares in exchange for its interest in Qume. Genstar said that it expects a net gain from the transaction of about 50 Canadian cents per Genstar common share and that part of the gain would allow it "to continue with the previously announced deployment of its resources into western Canada and the South and Western U.S."

Nippon Kokan to Cut Capacity

Nippon Kokan has drawn up a plan that would reduce its shipbuilding capacity by 40 percent, idling one building facility at each of its three yards, the company said. The Nippon Kokan plan is in response to a directive by the Japanese Transportation Ministry that calls for a reduction in overall capacity in an effort to stabilize the severely depressed industry. Company officials said a decision on implementing the cutback plan will be made toward the end of this year.

'We Will Take a Fresh Look,' Official Says

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 6 (Reuters) — Corporate executives unhappy with the impact currency fluctuations are having on company earnings came away from a meeting with the Financial Accounting Standards Board this week with some hope.

FASB chairman Donald Kirk assured them that "we will take a fresh look... we will look fairly, honestly and fully."

He noted there have been some changes in the board membership and said a staff report recommending any changes in FASB 8 on accounting requirements for currency translations will be forthcoming in early November.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, established in 1973 as the standard setting body for the U.S. accounting profession, three years ago declared in issuing FASB Statement 8 that it "will eliminate the divergence of accounting practices currently being followed in translating foreign currencies into U.S. dollars."

The statement requires that "exchange gains and losses shall be included in determining net income for the period in which the rate changes," and not be deferred to the end of the fiscal year.

However, after much howling from the business community, the board earlier this year decided to invite comment on all existing FASB Standards. Of 200 letters received, the FASB said 180 concerned FASB 8.

Revised figures for British gross domestic product for the second quarter were little changed from the preliminary data, showing a rise of about 2 percent on an output basis. The savings ratio remained at very high levels, reaching 15 percent in the second quarter of 1978 compared with revised 12.5 percent in the first quarter and 16 percent in the fourth quarter of 1977. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands consumer price index rose 0.7 percent to 122.3 in mid-September from 121.4 in mid-August, the Ministry of Economic Affairs reported today. The index is based on 1975 equals 100 and is not seasonally adjusted. The mid-September reading is up 4.4 percent from a year earlier.

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — September sales of foreign motor vehicles rose 20.8 percent from the year before to 4,297 units, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said today.

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Job Holders Increase

U.S. Unemployment Rises Slightly to 6%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. unemployment rate rose in September to a seasonally adjusted 6 percent of the work force, the Labor Department said today.

The jobless rate was 5.9 percent in August and 6.2 percent in July. Unemployment averaged 6 percent of the work force during this year's third quarter, up slightly from 5.9 percent in the second quarter but down from a 6.2-percent average in the first quarter. During the third quarter of 1977, the unemployment rate averaged 6.9 percent.

The department said total employment in September rose 0.3 percent or 287,000 to an adjusted 94.9 million from 94.6 million the month before when it rose 0.2 percent or 156,000 from July's 94.4 million. At the same time the number of persons unemployed rose 0.6 percent or 34,000 to 6 million after falling 3.6 percent or 225,000 in August to 5.9 million.

Adult Employment Up
Non-farm payrolls in September fell 0.1 percent or 58,000 to an adjusted 85.1 million after rising 0.2 percent in August to 86.2 million. The percentage of working-age population with jobs was 58.7 percent in September, up from 58.6 percent in August.

Adult unemployment fell to 4 percent from 4.1 percent in both July and August. Adult female unemployment dropped to 6 percent from 6.1 percent in August and 6.5 percent in July. Teenage unemployment rose to 16.6 percent from 15.6 percent in August and 16.3 percent in July.

Black unemployment fell to 11.2 percent from 11.7 percent in August and 12.5 percent in July. The average work week in September for non-farm workers was an adjusted 35.8 hours, unchanged from the previous month. For factory workers, the average week was an adjusted 40.4 hours, also unchanged from the prior month, while the average weekly overtime was 3.6 hours in September compared with 3.5 in August.

Prices Gain
NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made narrow gains today in moderate trading as an afternoon rally barely overcame concern about inflation and rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.55 points to 880.02 and advanced led declines 826 to 621. Volume fell to 27.38 million shares from yesterday's 27.82 million.

Applied Digital Data lost 1 1/2 to 13 1/2. Gulf and Western lost 1/4 to 14 1/2. It said the Securities and Exchange Commission began looking into filings on purchases of shares of Simmons Co. Simmons eased 1/4 to 17 1/2.

Johson and Johson lost 1/4 to 82 1/2 and Technicare was unchanged at 13. Olin picked up 1/4 to 42 1/2 and Celanese added 1/4 to 42 1/2. A court will allow it to divest 90 percent of its 25-percent stake in Owens-Corning Fiberglas without tax liabilities. Owens-Corning eased 1/4 to 82 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also posted slight gains in moderate trading. The index added 0.40 point to 170.23. Volume leader Resorts International A fell 3/4 to 45 before a trading halt. New Jersey gaming enforcement filed eight complaints, most with multiple charges, against Resorts.

Rust Craft Greeting Cards said its board agreed on an increase to \$33.50 per share in the price Ziff Corp. will pay for its shares in a merger agreement. Rust lost 1/4 to 29 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly lower, corn and oats lower and soybeans substantially lower at the close on the Board of Trade.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

	1977	1978
Revenue	\$78.83	\$43.35
Profits	7.05	8.49
Per Share	0.182	0.197

(Figures in Australian Dollars)

First Int'l Bancshares

	1977	1978
Revenue	20.77	17.69
Profits	1.05	0.89
Per Share	0.182	0.197

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 6

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90

Continued from Page 12

12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90

Money Traders Seen Manipulating Dollar to Decline

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — A money trader, a Swiss money manager for a multinational corporation, said he had seen a major New York bank and said he wanted the bank to sell 20 million dollars for his company and buy Swiss francs. The trader, who is not named, said he had seen a major New York bank and said he wanted the bank to sell 20 million dollars for his company and buy Swiss francs. The trader, who is not named, said he had seen a major New York bank and said he wanted the bank to sell 20 million dollars for his company and buy Swiss francs. The trader, who is not named, said he had seen a major New York bank and said he wanted the bank to sell 20 million dollars for his company and buy Swiss francs.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90
12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90	12M AMER	10.15	9.85	10.00	9.90

INFLUENCING THE RISE AND FALL OF CURRENCIES

Charles Kindleberger, an MIT economics professor and one of the most prominent authorities on world money markets, says one of the major problems in world money markets is that of currency manipulation. He says that currency manipulation is a major problem in world money markets and that it is a major problem in world money markets. He says that currency manipulation is a major problem in world money markets and that it is a major problem in world money markets. He says that currency manipulation is a major problem in world money markets and that it is a major problem in world money markets.

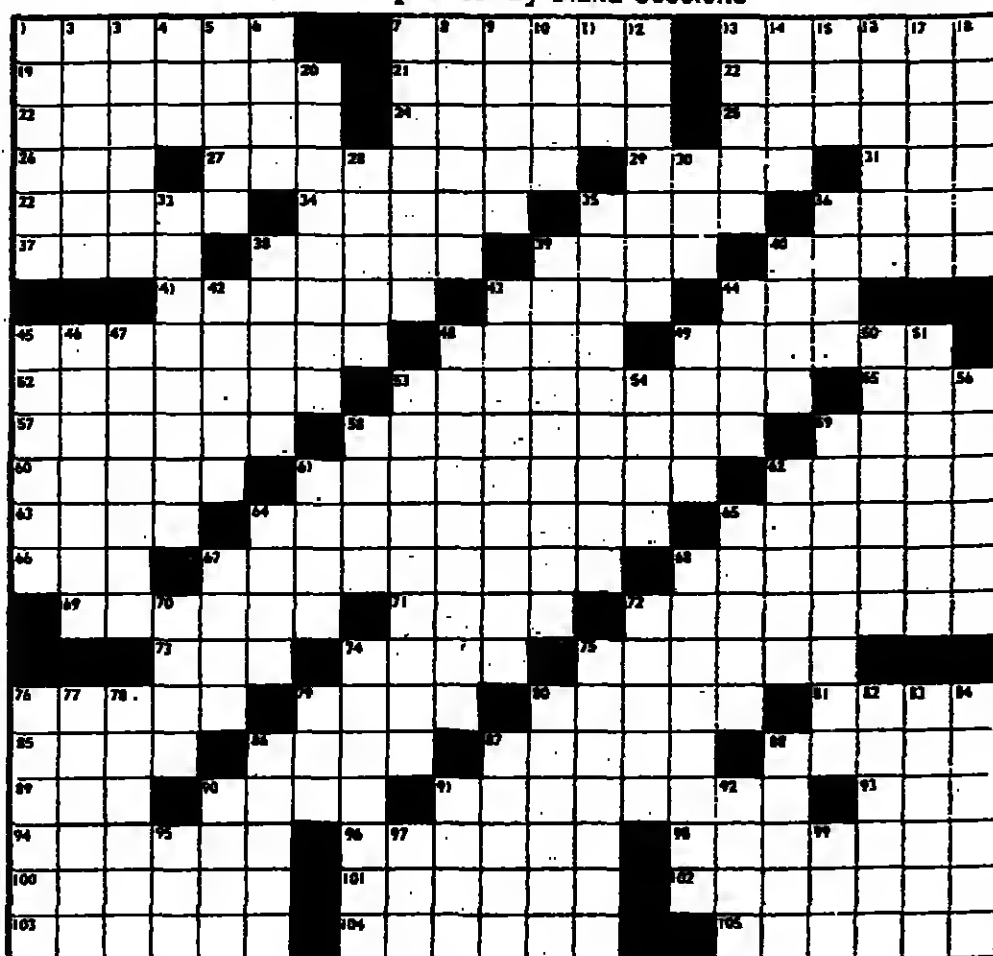
Consumer Prices Off 2% in Switzerland

BERN, Oct. 6 (AP) — Swiss consumer prices fell slightly in September, bringing the annual inflation rate to below 1 percent for the first time since January 1977, official figures released today showed. The consumer price index (Sept. 1977 equals 100) fell 0.2 percent to 100.8 from 101.1 in August. It was up 0.8 percent from September 1977's 100.0 and compared with an annual rate of 1.1 percent at the end of August.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Word Expertise By Diana Sessions



ACROSS

- 1 Good and plenty
7 Egyptian symbol
13 Shade of red
19 Emote
21 Mistle gold
22 Ormady
23 Frank or Nancy
24 Force
25 Rite
26 Calendar
27 Writing flourish
29 Sauterne
31 Undergoes
32 Setter or potato
34 Army officer: abbr.
35 Various
36 Vase
37 Writer Ernie
38 Light-bulb units
39 — horse
40 Mrs. Pont's name
41 Indifference
43 Darkness
44 Tarboosh
45 Whistlelike instrument
46 Small boats
48 Diamond surfaces
52 Be a coward, with "out"
53 Sheepskin
55 Zodiac
57 Church taxes
58 Baby bird
59 Prefix for taste
60 Arab prince
61 Jewelry item
62 Living-room items

DOWN

- 63 Girl's nickname
64 Coral helper
65 Gewgaw
66 Title in India
67 Toward
68 Sociable one
69 Where wood is burned
71 Threadbare
72 Place for certain birds
73 Kind of stare
74 Minute dot on the sun
75 Disregard
76 Peculiarity
77 Waggle one
80 "—"
81 d'Arthur
82 Energy units
83 Impel
84 Isen
85 Ornamental tree
86 Go slowly
87 Bear: Sp.
88 Ali
89 Seeking to get even
90 Lazer
93 Serving vessel
94 City on the Moldau
98 Turn to good
100 Zodiac
106 Went to
107 Green
108 — said than done
109 Spoke
110 Lustrous
114 Score
115 Disconnects

DOWN

- 1 Chai
2 Birdhouse
3 Kind of soup
4 Old Danish money
5 Notched bar
6 Tan color
7 Mrs. Astor's realm
8 Spring
9 Creature of Egyptian myth
10 Cordage item
11 Beverage
12 Protection
13 Skullcap: Var.
14 Barbarous

DOWN

- 15 Turkish tide
16 Gentle breeze
17 Part of a jet engine
18 Shrink
19 Costume material
20 Carrier & Ives prints: Abbr.
21 Squid's output
22 Examines
23 Swamp
24 Nap
25 Diminishes
26 Hay shelter in England
27 Discourse: Abbr.

DOWN

- 42 Cheap operator
43 Alice's tea companion
44 Snake
45 Singing equipment
46 Monster of myth
47 Eastern Church
48 Sloganlike expression
49 Ward off
50 Quake
51 Place of needlework

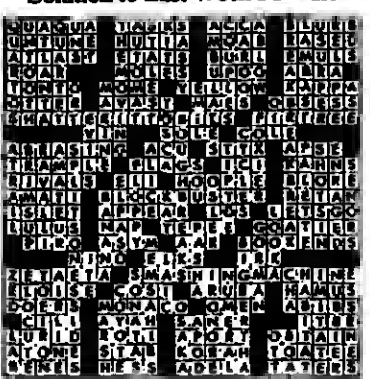
DOWN

- 54 Intellect
56 Distress
58 Do a spooky job, in dialect
59 Relative
60 Guarded
61 Old weapon
62 Calhoun
63 Isthmus
64 Gay
65 Engage
66 Air —
67 Bridge barrier
68 Art bargain, at times
69 Statue
70 Miss Andrea

DOWN

- 78 Luzon native
79 Truck area
80 Mozart piece
81 Rail ar
82 Odd chap
83 Makes haste
84 Convenient
87 Initiate
88 British pioneer in India
89 Has
90 China-shop item
91 All-purpose trucks
92 Roof piece
93 Chilly
94 Coin in Bulgaria

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

C F				C F			
ALABAMA	21	70	Fair	MADRID	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Mist	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANAKA	21	70	Cloudy	MILAN	18	64	Fair
ATHENS	26	79	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	Fair
BIRKUT	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	3	38	Overcast	
BELGRADE	15	59	Fair	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Rain	NEW YORK	19	66	Cloudy
BUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	15	59	Overcast	OSLO	3	38	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Overcast	PARIS	19	66	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	74	Fair	PRAGUE	13	55	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain	ROME	21	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Fair	SOFIA	13	55	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Fair	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
EL DORADO	21	70	Fair	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TOKYO	17	63	Mist
GENEVA	13	55	Mist	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
HILSINKI	21	61	Showers	VIENNA	13	55	Rain
ISTANBUL	23	74	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	Rain
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28	82	Rain
LISBON	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Mist
LONDON	15	64	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	14	60	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 170)

(Temperatures in U.S. and Canada of 1978 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

RUNNING DOG

By Don DeLillo. Knopf. 246 pp. \$8.45.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

Don DeLillo is an idea-taster, a kind of epiphany, a luminous apprehension of all the hostile forces arranged against the ordinary citizen. A government that resembles a government of various persuasions who are like ferocious sibling rivals; the built-in difficulties of simply being, and so on.

Glen Selvy, the double agent, is so adroit in ambiguities of identity that he draws in his external points of reference in order to simplify his position. He prefers "life narrowed down to intense segments. The equal pleasures of arrival and departure." He has cut all ties, like Spengler's "Intellectual Nomad." In his affair with a woman reporter, she inhibits her personal questions because they are "an insult to the ambivalence of their relations."

There is so much intricate razzle-dazzle in "Running Dog" that it cannot do any harm to tell you about the Hitler film. It turns out to be a typical home movie, in which Hitler imitates Charlie Chaplin for an audience of children and women, just as Chaplin imitated Hitler in "The Great Dictator."

There is also a sequence of two young girls walking. As the de-filing pornographer salesman says when he finally sees it: How can I tell people that history is true?

The film is sought by the Mafia, by various pornography salesmen, and by a Senator Percival. The public man needs private passions. In Kafka's "Trial," the lawbooks themselves were pornographic, in what can now be seen as a convoluted prophecy, an anticipation of the present-day permissiveness of government, as well as a reflection on the essential obscenity, in the sense of "against nature," of all law.

The agency for which Selvy works is headed by a man named Mudger. We learn that, as an officer in Vietnam, Mudger kept a zoo, an actual zoo, including elephants and tigers. Here DeLillo makes another of his complex sardonic comments: For the U.S. government, U.S. involvement in Vietnam was a mock ecological exercise, an attempt to preserve the endangered species known as free man. It was also a zoo in the vernacular connotation: a sub-human and bestial affair.

Mudger's agency has become a rogue outfit, disassociating itself from government and working autonomously. Again, DeLillo casts an ironic eye on some of the CIA's alleged operations. Mudger is something of a philosopher. He says that "when technology reaches a certain level, people begin to feel like criminals." We are all guilty when fed into the computer. "Devices make us pliant," according to Mudger.

Near the beginning of "Running Dog," a policeman complains that "everybody is in disguise," that it is impossible to know who's who: DeLillo casts an ironic eye on some of the CIA's alleged operations. Mudger is something of a philosopher. He says that "when technology reaches a certain level, people begin to feel like criminals." We are all guilty when fed into the computer. "Devices make us pliant," according to Mudger.

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Book Register
To Keep Track
Of New Works

LONDON (NYT) — Have you ever wondered how writers starting ambitious new books know there are no rivals who have already staked out the territory? The answer is they don't know, at least not with any certainty. Otherwise, it's doubtful that at least five books about John Ruskin and three about Katherine Mansfield would now be under way.

But this will soon change if a central file now occupying about one-quarter of a shoe box at the National Book League here catches on. It's called Books in Progress, a national register of literary and technical research.

"Nothing is more lowering to a writer than to discover that all the hours he has spent in libraries, in chasing references, in ransacking archives, in traveling to capture some vital piece of evidence, have been wasted because someone else has been following the same trail," said Lord Annan, vice-chancellor of the University of London, in praising the venture.

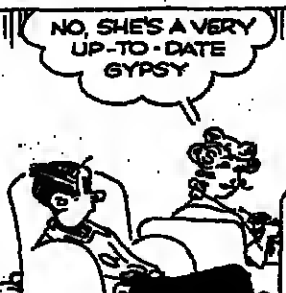
PEANUTS



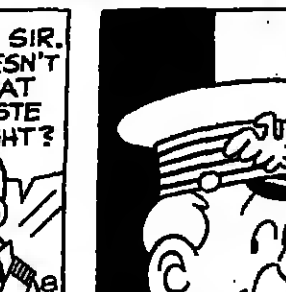
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



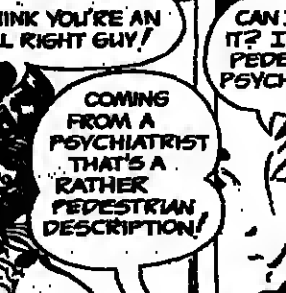
ANDY CAPP



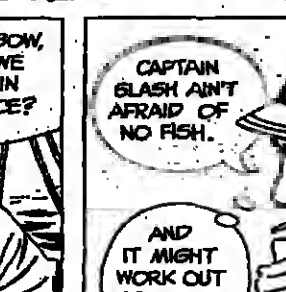
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RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHECS

TRAF

BROIMD

ENVARG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HIKER SHOWY GOSPEL BOUGHT

Answer: "Historical" is the word for this Presidential address! — THE WHITE HOUSE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TRAF

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Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

Hi. CAN MR. WILSON COME OUT AN' PLAY?

Yanks Beat Royals, 6-5, Despite Brett's 3 Homers

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP) — Human Munson hit a dramatic home run in the bottom of the eighth inning tonight that offset Kansas City's George Brett and tied the New York Yankees to a victory over the Royals in the final game of the American League championship series.

Munson's shot — his first home in 55 games — climaxed a see-saw battle and gave the Yankees a lead in the best-of-five series that continues tomorrow night.

Brett had hit three consecutive homers, becoming the first in a history to do that in a game of the American League championship series.

Each of Brett's shots came in the bases empty and when New York came to bat in the top of the eighth, the Yankees were down, 4-3.

The Royals rallied, tying the score on a leadoff double by Amos and an RBI single by Darrell. Then Kansas City took the lead on a hit by Clint Hurdle and a play grounder by Al Cowens.

Trailing 5-4, New York came to bat in the bottom of the eighth with capacity Yankee Stadium roaring for a comeback.

Royals starter Paul Splittorff retired leadoff batter Paul Blair on an infield pop fly. But the crowd's din grew when Roy White singled for his second hit of the game.

That brought up Munson, the captain of the Yankees. The thick-legged catcher, who played much of the season with knee and shoulder problems, hit just six homers this season and none since midsummer.

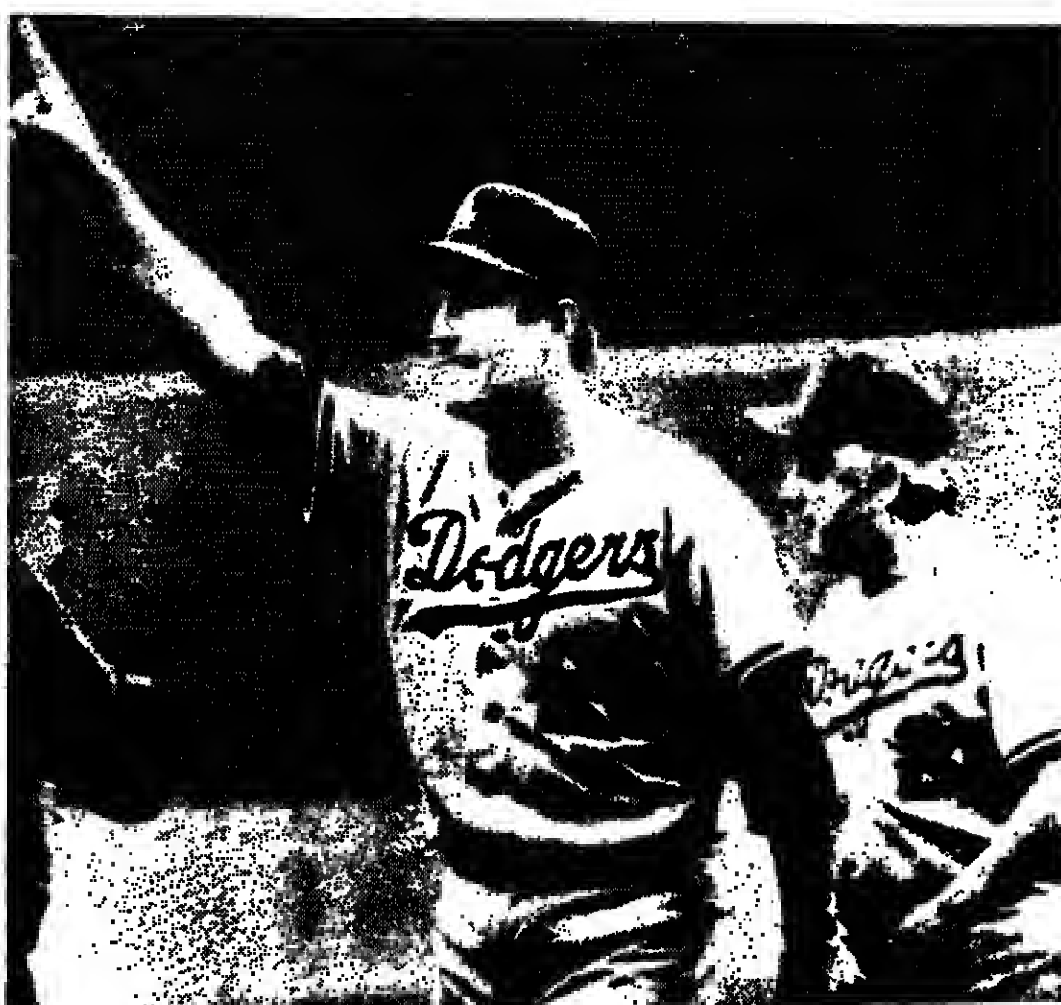
But Kansas City manager Whitey Herzog, playing the percentages, wanted a right-handed pitcher to face him. So Splittorff, the southpaw, was lifted and Doug Bird relieved for Kansas City.

The first two pitches were balls, but Munson swung at the third delivery and sent it soaring over the left-center field fence, 400 feet away.

That's Death Valley in Yankee Stadium, where acres of outfield often defy right-handed sluggers.

As Munson circled the bases with his decisive shot, he was greeted at home plate by Reggie Jackson, who so often has been his adversary in the troubled Yankee dressing room. But on this day, he was a hero as well.

Jackson singled his fifth American League Championship Series



Dodger pitcher Tommy John holds up his finger to remind crowd in Philadelphia that his team is No. 1 as he and manager Tom Lasorda leave the field after Wednesday's victory in playoff game.

Vote by Amateur Athletic Panel Expels Taiwan in Favor of China

SAN JUAN, Oct. 6 (AP) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation voted last night to expel Taiwan and admit the People's Republic of China as a member.

The vote to expel Taiwan, 204 to 153, followed four hours of tense debate. The IAAF Executive Council had recommended the action earlier to the General Assembly by a margin of 10 to 9.

China had attached as a condition to its membership application to the IAAF the expulsion of Taiwan, according to Carlos Sanchez, president of the Athletic Federation of Venezuela.

The United States led the debate in the general assembly against the expulsion of Taiwan, backed by Barbados, Jamaica and West Germany. Yugoslavia headed the backers of the Chinese petition.

A bloc of countries supporting a compromise resolution that would have admitted the People's Republic of China while retaining Taiwan as a member was defeated.

The Cuban delegation, a powerful force in the Central American and Caribbean Athletic Federation, took no position during the debate in the general assembly.

Taiwan earlier was expelled from the Amateur Basketball Federation, which granted membership instead to China. China reportedly is lobbying to replace Taiwan as a member in five international federations, which would cause Taiwan's automatic expulsion from the International Olympic Committee.

Dandridge Ends Holdout In Dispute With Bullets

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP) — Washington Bullets forward Bob Dandridge has decided he will join a team's training camp on Monday, ending a three-week holdout over contract problems.

Dandridge, who said earlier this week that he would be in uniform for some NBA team by opening night next Friday, said yesterday at a couple of conversations over the last two days with Bullets owner Abe Pollin paved the way for his return.

But Dandridge admitted that the reason he did not report to camp originally — his desire to add more "future security" to his three-year, \$500,000-a-year contract — has not been satisfied.

Both Sides Bend

"I think this is a compromise between two rigid stances," said Dandridge. "We haven't agreed about anything concerning my contract. It really hasn't changed my mind about altering it. But we are now willing to sit down and talk. That's important to me. I think once they listen to what I have to say, they will be surprised. I really don't think that major."

"At my age [30], however, you've got to worry about what's ahead

down the road. I don't really want more money now. But I'm trying to make sure I have ways to earn money when I retire."

Although neither side has spelled out what Dandridge is seeking, it apparently involves some sort of guarantee of future off-court employment, such as with the team or through financial backing in a business.

The holdout, which began Sept. 15 when Dandridge reported for a team meeting at the club's Fort Meade, Md., training site and then left before opening practice, will cost him \$3,200 in fines by Monday.

Pressure Off

He said he picked that day to return "because it makes the most sense. Exhibition season will be over and there won't be any pressure on me to go out and play well immediately in a game. I can now gradually work my way in without risking an injury."

"Do I expect to start right away? No, it wouldn't be fair to the rest of the players. I haven't put in my training-camp dues like they have. I expect them to come at me and push me by playing hard. I'll benefit by it."

Our Advance in World Basketball

MANILA, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Dealing champion Soviet Union of top contenders Yugoslavia, Cuba and Italy scored victories last night in the United States last today the start of the World Basketball championship semifinals.

The Italians dumped the United States, 81-80, and gave viewers the premonition that the Americans aren't likely to be a factor in the

closing rounds. The U.S. team, closing here in Manila, was the powerful team the U.S. enters in the Olympics.

Despite the loss, the United States and Italy both have 1-1 records.

Yugoslavia scored its second straight victory today by routing the Philippines, 117-101. The Philippines drew an automatic semifinal berth as host.

Brazil needed the over-all court versatility of Ubiratan Maciel to break out of tight match against Canada and roll to a 69-62 victory for its second straight victory.

The Brazilians, held at bay for 30 minutes, suddenly cut loose with fast breaks engineered by Maciel to Milton Setrini and Oscar Schmidt, who would take passes and dunk the ball in while streaking in mid-air to the delight of the crowd.

Repeated fast breaks in this spectacular fashion gave Brazil a 62-49 lead.

Defending titlist Soviet Union, displaying its awesome scoring machine, overwhelmed Australia, 112-67, in its debut in the tournament. Like the Philippines, Russia was seeded in the semis.

"We merely did our best," said Soviet coach Alexander Gomelsky. "We knew all the teams in the semifinals are good and have to be treated with respect."

Gene Tunney Has Surgery

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 6 (UPI) — Former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney was expected to be discharged from Greenwich Hospital this weekend following foot surgery, a hospital spokesman said today.

The spokesman denied initial reports that indicated the former heavyweight champion was in the hospital with an undisclosed illness and in "guarded condition."

"Mr. Tunney is 80 years old and his doctors were not about to let him out until he stabilized or their satisfaction," the spokesman said. "His surgeon said today he has recovered to the point now where he can go home."

Tunney was admitted about two weeks ago.

Tunney won the heavyweight title in 1926 by decision over Jack Dempsey in a bloody, rain-soaked 10-round bout in Philadelphia. He won their rematch a year later in Chicago and retired after defending his title only once more the following year.

Weightlifting Record

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6 (AP) — Yanko Rusev of Bulgaria set a world record in the clean and jerk yesterday, lifting 396.4 pounds (180 kg) to break his own mark and win the lightweight gold medal in the world weightlifting championship.

Transactions

HOCKEY Montreal Canadiens — traded Tom Smith, right wing, and Gerry Davis, left wing, to Anaheim Ducks to Rochester of the American Hockey League.

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS — traded Vito Marcile, center, to the Toronto Maple Leafs for an undrafted draft choice. Sent Jim Warren, Bill Butters, Don Jackson, John Boly, Jim Ben, Peter Siler and Jerome Guller to the Chicago City of the Central Hockey League. Sent Ken Taylor, Jerry O'Flaherty and Guy Loh to Tulsa on loan arrangement.

WORLD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION CINCINNATI STINGERS — Cut Tony White, left wing, Sent Dave Derrant, defenseman, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION WICHITA AEROS — Named Tom Puhls, forward, general manager.

BASKETBALL METROPOLITAN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS — Cut Ricky Horst, guard, and Jay Jones, guards, and Robin Williams, forward.

Holmes vs. Evangelista LAS VEGAS, Oct. 6 (Reuters) — Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, is to defend his title against Alfredo Evangelista of Spain here on Nov. 10, the promoters have announced.

NFL Weekend

Bears Favored Over Weakening Packers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT) — A quiet weekend is in prospect for the National Football League with no special confrontations of leading teams. Previews of all games follow, with win-loss records in parentheses.

National Conference

Chicago (3-2) at Green Bay (4-1) — Packers' victories have come against teams with a collective 5-15 record but the winning experience has helped young players like David Whitehurst, No. 4 among NFC passers. Bears lost another corner, Virgil Livers. The inconsistent quarterback, Bob Avellani, had a good game against Oakland and

Packer defense will be easier. Betting line: Chicago by 3 points.

New York Giants (3-2) at Dallas (3-2) — Redskins showed where to attack the Cowboys, at cornerback. Benny Barnes returns because Mark Washington is hurt. Giants were dreadful against Atlanta and Cowboys beat them easily a month ago. But 13 points is a lot. Betting line: Dallas by 13.

San Francisco (1-4) at Los Angeles (5-0) — O.J. Simpson having knee problems. 49ers hope they turned the corner in victory over Bengals although outgained, 322 yards to 179. But they won't turn anything against Ram defense, league's No. 1 in fewest points and

yards allowed. Betting line: Los Angeles by 13.

Washington (5-0) at Detroit (1-4) — Lions are league's weakest team. Offense has scored only 52 points and 62 per cent of foes' passes have been complete. Because he can run a little, Gary Danielson replaces Greg Landry at quarterback. Redskins have impressive offense, thanks to a healthy John Riggins and new passing game. They could roll up a score. Betting line: Washington by 5.

Atlanta (2-3) at Pittsburgh (5-0) — Against lesser foes Steelers have played casually but well enough to win. Terry Bradshaw has sprained knee but will play. Falcons will run at Steelers' suspect right side, a time-consuming tactic. Steve Bartkowski had first decent games in two years against Giants. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 11.

Philadelphia (3-2) at New England (3-2) — Eagles have league's most underrated running back in Wilbert Montgomery who is gaining 100 yards per game. Ron Jaworski will pick on Ray Clayborn, green Patriot cornerback. It would be rewarding if Steve Grogan, Pats' passer, can play two strong games back-to-back. He was outstanding against Chargers. Betting line: New England by 7.

Baltimore (1-4) at St. Louis (0-5) — With Bert Jones due to return next week, Colts may not feel like playing this one. Bill Troup, Jones'

replacement, has been mediocre. Stan White, injured linebacker, is to return. Cards have played well in last two games. The teams they have met show a collective 17-8 record. Betting line: St. Louis by 1.

Cleveland (3-2) at New Orleans (2-3) — Browns got needed help for offensive line by trading for George Buehler of Raiders. Each side has its best running back, Greg Pruitt and Chuck Muncie, on the shelf. Saints' defense is a disaster but Archie Manning can pass on Browns' secondary. Betting line: Cleveland by 3.

Tampa Bay (2-3) at Kansas City (1-4) — Chiefs will shift quarterbacks from Mike Livingston to the more lively Tony Adams but will stick with power offense going against a tough defense. Buccaneers' rookie quarterback, Doug Williams, improving every Sunday but the offense is still anemic. Betting line: Kansas City by 4.

Minnesota (3-2) at Seattle (2-3) — Vikings may have to get by without Chuck Foreman for another week but Fran Tarkenton has had two strong passing games, reviving offense. Seahawks have a hard time against the better teams but usually play well at home. Betting line: Minnesota by 4.

American Conference

Buffalo (2-3) at New York Jets (2-3) — Chiefs will shift quarterbacks from Joe Ferguson, continues to lead league in passing and Bob Chandler caught seven, two for touchdowns, against Chiefs. Jets' quarterback, Matt Robinson, did all right against Steelers and team has a chance here. But the Jets were lucky to beat Bills, 21-20, a month ago. Betting line: Buffalo by 7.

Denver (4-1) at San Diego (1-4) — Craig Morton, who had a sore arm and did not play last Sunday, returns at quarterback for Broncos. Their rushing offense continues to improve with a big rookie running back, Larry Canada, prominent. Chargers are a lot better than their record, although sloppy. They have beaten Broncos once in last 12 games. Betting line: Denver by 1.

Houston (3-2) at Oakland (3-2) — With ground game diminished, Raiders lean heavily on Ken Stabler's passing. He passed 45 times without interception against Bears for 278 yards. Following four road games, Raiders are at home. Oilers hope a strong running game will control the contest for them. Betting line: Oakland by 8.

Cincinnati (0-5) at Miami (3-2) — No one knows much about Homer Rice, the new Bengal coach whose Rice Institute took last 10 games last season, one 77-0. Bengals in disarray but Ken Anderson has returned, albeit rusty at quarterback. Dolphins have played an easy schedule and fans are booing Don Stock, Bob Griese's quarterback replacement. Betting line: Miami by 10.

Best Start in 40 Years

Earle Bruce obviously knew what he was talking about this summer when he said this year's Iowa State team had more good football players than ever before. The Cyclones' 4-0 record is their best start in 40 years.

Bruce says now that Nebraska is much better than the team that lost its season opener to Alabama. "They're really put their offense together," he said. "They run I.M. Hipp with the quick pitch, like they always have, and they mix it up with some very fine passing from Tom Sotley. They're just a complete football team right now with every facet of the game."

In other games, Texas A&M hosts Texas Tech; Alabama is at Washington; Pitt plays Boston College; LSU meets Florida; Colorado takes on Oklahoma State; Ohio State tackles SMU; Florida State meets Mississippi State and Auburn hosts Miami of Florida.

Elsewhere in the Big Eight, Missouri hosts Illinois, Kansas is at Colorado and Oklahoma State meets Kansas State.

Iowa St., Nebraska Clash; Oklahoma to Meet Texas

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6 (AP) — While Oklahoma and Texas stomped, slap, gouge, kick, whip, lash, bash and mash one another in Dallas tomorrow, husky youths representing Iowa State and Nebraska will be equally intense, though a bit less noticed, in Ames.

The Oklahoma-Texas crusade has stirred zealots on both sides of the Red River to such frenzy for the long that holy wars pale in comparison.

But although the Iowa State-Nebraska matchup is no innovation — this is their 73rd meeting — the game has begun to take on special meaning in recent years since Iowa State started winning.

In the past, it was nationally ranked and powerful Nebraska against unranked and sometimes victoryless Iowa State. This year, it's 3-1 Nebraska against an Iowa State team that is 4-0, and has beaten Nebraska the last two years.

Oklahoma's mercury-cleated Sooners are first in the nation in rushing, total offense and scoring. Texas is No. 2 in the nation in scoring defense. No. 3 in total defense and No. 4 in rushing defense.

Both teams are unbeaten. Both have great kickers who own NCAA records. The head coaches were college teammates. Eleven of Oklahoma's starters are from Texas. For the last three years, both sides have identical series records of 1-1-1.

Every year, the same two things are missing — silence and a home field advantage. Long ago, Dallas was picked as the permanent site since it's approximately half way between Austin, Tex., and Norman, Okla.

Random Cheering

"It's the only regular season football game in the country," Bud Wilkinson, the former Sooners coach, once observed, "where half the stadium cheers on every play, no matter who does what."

Oklahoma coach Barry Switzer says that the big holes his running backs have been pouring through are "a thing of the past."

"If we're fortunate enough to create any holes, they'll fill up fast," he said. "Texas has an outstanding defense, probably the best in the country right now. And the kicking game? Russell Erxleben is still there, isn't he?"

He is. The Texas booter, whose

NHL Outlook

Chicago, Montreal Likely to Dominate

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (UPI) — Following is the second and last article in a series about the outlook in the National Hockey League this season, which opens Wednesday.

Smythe Division

A talented team that always seems to play below its capabilities, the Chicago Black Hawks — with a sound Bobby Orr — should once again have little problem winning the Smythe, the weakest of the league's four divisions.

Coach Bob Pulford led the Hawks to 32 victories and 83 points last season with a blend of aging veterans and improving youngsters. Only three games above .500, the Hawks were fortunate that Vancouver, Colorado, St. Louis and Minnesota were the competition.

The wingers, with rookie Tim Higgins, are rough and look to be the strong point for Chicago. Ted Butler (a 33-point scorer a year ago), J.P. Bouchard (a career-high 40 points), Grant Mulvey, Darcy Rota, John Marks, and Cliff Koroll are all slightly above-average scorers and Bob Kelly will prove difficult to push around.

If Bobby Orr's return is successful, he will have a lot to help on defense. Second-year man Doug Wilson, Phil Russell, Keith Magnuson and Dale Tallon make up a defense that does not yield many goals. Another reason the Hawks will hold down opponents' scoring is Tony Esposito, the dean of NHL goaltenders.

If an upset is staged in the Smythe Division, the Vancouver Canucks seem to be the only team capable of it. The Canucks ousted Orlando Kurtenbach as coach and the team's leading scorer, Mike Walton. Taking over as coach will be Harry Neale and general manager Jake Milford immediately procured him some talented players.

Milford gained the services of four Swedes — forward Roland Eriksson, center Thore Grahn and defenseman Lars Lindgren and Lars Zetterstrom, the latter three defecting from the Swedish national team.

Lindgren and Zetterstrom should be one defense pairing and the others will be formed from returnees Dennis Kearns, Harold Snetsis, Bob Manno and Jack McIlhargey. Added from the dispersal draft is defenseman Randy Holt, a bruiser who may fit in nicely.

Curt Ridley and a former World Hockey Association center, Gary Broome, will battle for goaltending duties with Broome appearing to have the upper hand.

The Colorado Rockies, an ever-improving team, do not yet have the firepower to seriously challenge the Hawks. All their guns are bunched on one line, but what a potent offensive weapon it is.

Paul Gardner, who scored 52 points in 46 games before injuring his back last season, has the ability to be one of the league's stars. Flanking Gardner on the wings are 67-point scorer Wilf Paiement and rookie Mike Gillis, although Gillis' spot is not secure.

Andy Spruce, Rob Andruft, Joe Contino and Ron Delorme, all scored between 10 and 19 goals but none is really feared as an offensive threat. And Doug Favell will be a tired goaltender come season's end.

The St. Louis Blues have done little to help themselves and should finish last. Barclay Plager has little to work with, excepting Mike Walton, Bob Stewart, Gary Pater, Bernie Fekko and Larry Patey. Phil Myre, a gifted goaltender, will suffer with a porous defense.

Norris Division

Sam Pollock, the man who built Montreal into hockey's most potent force, is gone — but the 1978-79 version of the Canadiens will not feel the effect.

Just months after Scotty Bowman signed a new two-year contract to coach the three-time Stanley Cup champions, Pollock ended a year of speculation by announcing his retirement. But the players are still here and the club will once again run away with the Norris Division on its first step to another Cup.

Again, Bowman will rely on depth. Although they lost their first five draft choices to the World Hockey Association, the Canadiens are loaded with talent — and most of it is still young.

The first line of Guy Lafleur, Jacques Lemaire and Steve Shutt is still hockey's most feared threesome and the cast of characters — including Bob Gainey, Rejean Houle and Yvan Cournoyer — backing them up is awesome.

As if they needed to get stronger, the Canadiens added Mark Napier from the WHA, and the champions are expecting big things from this high-scoring right wing. Montreal will shift Doug Risebrough to left wing in an attempt to find a spot for Pierre Larouche, the temperamental but talented center who came from Pittsburgh in the Pete Mahovich trade last year.

The Detroit Red Wings, who picked up 37 points under their new coach, Bobby Kromm, to take second in the Norris last year, signed veteran goaltender Rogie Vachon, a free agent, and left wing Danny Labraaten, from the WHA, whom general manager Ted Lindsay felt would be the missing link to contention.

What Lindsay didn't bank on, however, was an arbitrator's assigning Dale McCourt, Detroit's outstanding young center, to Los Angeles as compensation for Vachon. A federal judge sent McCourt back to Detroit — temporarily — and that's where he will be when the season opens.

With McCourt in Detroit, the Wings are almost certain to finish second in the division. In addition to McCourt, who broke the Red Wings' rookie scoring record with 73 points last year, Detroit has enough power up front to beat out the rest of the pack. Second-year defenseman Reed Larson anchors a defense that became exceedingly stingy as the season wore on.

The Pittsburgh Penguins, the league's most active team in the free-agent trading market, should be improved enough to overtake Los Angeles for third.

The Penguins acquired veterans Tom Bladen, Ross Lonsberry and Orest Kindrachuk from Philadelphia. George Ferguson and Randy Carlyle from Toronto and then topped things off by shipping their all-time leading goal-scorer, Jean Pronovost, to Atlanta in a three-way deal that saw Boston's Greg Spector wind up in Pittsburgh.

The Kings are in bad shape and could wind up behind Washington in the basement.

Gone from the lineup are Vachon and hustling defenseman Gary Sargent (to Minnesota as a free agent) and the Kings have no one to replace either player. Marcel Dionne, Syl Apps and Butch Goring are still top-flight players, but this club is shallow.

Just how well the Kings fare will depend on whether they can swing a trade for an established goaltender soon. Gary Simmons and rookie Mario Lessard are in camp.

The Capitals have some good young talent but the mainstay up front is still veteran Guy Charron. The Caps have some good young defensemen in second-year man Robert Rigg and third-year player Rick Green and the addition of Swedish imports Leif Swensson (on defense) and Rolf Edberg (center) will help.

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Art Buchwald

Casey's Romance —
No Joy in Mudville

NEWS ITEM — Judge rules that women reporters must be permitted in baseball locker rooms.

It seemed extremely rocky for the Mudville Nine that day. They blew the game in Springfield on a stupid double play. So when a girl reporter walked in their locker room. They decided to play ball with her to take away the gloom.

Cooney made the first pass, and he fell upon his face. Burrows tried to sacrifice, but couldn't get to base. Flynn was left in right field, and never got her name. It looked as though poor Mudville would lose another game.

Then from the locker players went up a joyous yell. It rumbled in the showers, it rattled in the dell. It struck upon the saunas, and rebounded on the flat. For Casey, Mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner, a smile on Casey's face. As he whispered to the lady, "Would you like to see my place?" "Pas se soir," the lady said, "and please take off your hat." "That's no way to talk," Flynn said, "when Casey's up to bat."

She frowned in great displeasure, a hand upon her hip. She stuck a uke in Casey's face and almost cut his lip. "Strike One," the shortstop called out, as he doubled up and roared. "Casey's swinging wildly and he hasn't even scored."

Casey dug his feet in as he made another pitch. "Let's have a drink at your place and take away this itch." "I have a date," the lady said, "so knock off all the chatter. Tell me why you blew the game as Mudville's greatest batter."

"Strike Two," the catcher shouted as he rolled upon the floor. Casey blushed with anger for he could not take much more. "I have a brand-new Caddy sitting in the parking lot." The newsmen shrugged her shoulders. "I guess that's all you've got."

"Fraud!" cried Casey's teammates and the echo answered, "Fraud!" But a scornful look from Casey and the locker room was awed. They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain. And they knew that Mighty Casey would not foul out again.

"Look, honey," he said plaintively, "I'll talk about my pain. Let's do it over pizzas and a bottle of champagne." "I haven't time to mess around," the lovely girl cried out. "I've got to meet a deadline; that's what news is all about."

The snarl was gone from Casey's lips, his teeth were clenched in fear. He put his arm around the girl — she socked him in the ear. She took her mike and hit his hand, and kicked him in the shin. "Now tell me, when you get your breath, just why you didn't win!"

Oh, somewhere in this favored land, the moon is shining bright, And girls are doing disco in pants that are too tight; And somewhere men are laughing and drinking Guinness stout, But there's no joy in Mudville — Mighty Casey just struck out.

The Postage-Stamp World

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO (IHT) — Post offices issue stamps supposedly as payment for a service to be rendered. You pay stamps at face value and either mail them with them or put them away never to collect on the paid-for service.

If you're going to use a stamp in Monaco, you can use any stamp ever issued. In France, stamps are also valid indefinitely, although there are about a dozen or so which have been restricted for unexplainable reasons. In the United States, any stamp issued after 1849 is good for postage. In England, only new-penny stamps are good these days. However, the law says that any stamp issued as far back as one previous reigning monarch may be used.

If you're not going to use the stamp, you can do various things with it. . . put it in a book, frame it for the wall, stick it in a shoe box, keep it locked in a safe. Enough people do just that with Monégasque stamps that the stamp-issuing office says philately makes up 9 percent of the nation's business. Not counting the post office, there are no less than seven stamp dealers here who will sell to you, and sometimes buy from you, stamps from all over the world. Considering the size and population of this postage-stamp country, there are probably more stamp dealers here per capita than anywhere else in the world.

Investment

"There's a lot of money in this part of the world," one dealer explains. "Also a lot of people with time on their hands. Stamp collecting as a hobby is ideal for people with time. Stamp collecting as an investment is ideal for people with money."

Good rare stamps, according to most dealers, have been appreciating at 20-25 percent a year for the past five years. They're easy to store, they tend to keep their value when moved from one country to another, and perhaps best of all, they're easy to move from one country to another. It would take an extra-special customs officer to find one in your wallet, stuck to the back of a credit card, or glued to the inside of your sock.

"It's better to have stamps than diamonds," that dealer goes on. "The customs officers know how to look for diamonds."

Just how many stamp collectors there are



Most valuable stamp in world is this British Guiana one-cent black on magenta, issued in 1856. Its current value is pegged in catalogs at \$350,000 (nearly \$700,000).

in the world is a figure no one has ever been able to come up with. "An impossible task," says A.L. Michael, chairman of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., the world's largest stamp dealer. "We've tried to guess, but who could know for sure? Say 40 to 100 million. What is certain is that worldwide, Gibbons deals in more than one million stamps a day. Of that, 90 percent are strictly for collectors."

Obviously it's in everyone's interest to encourage collectors as opposed to investors because collectors maintain the dealers' market. But why people collect stamps is another matter.

"I think each of us has the urge to complete something we've started," Michael says. "You put a stamp in a folder and look at it because it's pretty or has a picture of a sailboat and you like sailboats. Then you find out there are sailboat stamps from other countries, and suddenly you're a stamp collector."

They even try to make investors into collectors. "When someone comes to us and says they have some money to invest in stamps, the first thing we do is sit down with them and try to find out their interests. If they like sailboats, we try to put together a portfolio of good rare sailboat stamps. If they once had a pleasant vacation in the Caribbean, we'll look at stamps from the Caribbean."

A good example of what happens to

stamps is the sale at auction two weeks ago by Stanley Gibbons of a British "one penny black," the world's first postage stamp, issued in the millions in 1840. "As late as 1972 you would have had to pay \$90 for one in mint condition," Call it \$200. By 1976 the price had leaped to \$430. . . say \$850-\$900, according to the exchange rate. The sale two weeks ago ran the price up to \$3,600, or \$6,660.

Collections

When it comes to collections, for fun or profit or both, as long as the stamps are of good quality and rare — issued before 1900 — anything will do. "I once bought a collection of about 4½ million stamps. I think it's the largest I've ever purchased. The collector had a great interest in his stamps and they appreciated in value as he collected. Everything was neatly arranged in 3,000 volumes. In order to get the collection out of the country where he lived, I had to buy every suitcase in town."

A collection not nearly as well organized, but another style of collecting and another style of investing, was bought by Michael from a man in New York. "He had 260 whiskey cartons filled with stamps. But this collector was a little stranger than most because in his basement were also 26 tons of paper he hoarded during the First World War, and several thousand broomstick handles."

According to Michael, nearly everyone is at least exposed to stamp collecting between the ages of 7 to 15. Then many people lose interest. Serious collectors pick it up again in their mid-30s. "That's when their interests are well defined. They choose a country or they choose a theme. They specialize." Among his clients, even those with investment in mind, there are some who only collect stamps with upside-down centers. There are occultists who only collect stamps with eyeglasses on them. There is one man who only collects stamps with pictures of penguins. There are dentists who collect stamps that have to do with teeth, and inmates who collect stamps that have to do with prisons. There is also one man who collects stamps that show pictures of seaweed. A mere 30-40 seaweed stamps have been issued around the world, but the collector figures there'll be more to come, so the collection never ends.

On the other hand, for someone who is too lazy to take the time to collect lots of stamps, who has the urge to complete a project without wanting to think it could last forever, and who can couple that with a spirit of investment, all is not lost. That person can interest himself in the definitive collection of stamps from the South American island, Tierra Del Fuego. In 1891, a single 10 centavo stamp was issued, and none have ever been issued since.



A TOUCH OF GARLIC — Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia try some garlic soup during their visit to Leon.

PEOPLE: Graham, in Warsaw, Pleads for Disarmament

American evangelist Billy Graham called on Christians worldwide to urge superpowers to disarm and solve disputes peacefully. Graham's 10-day evangelistic trip will take him to Bialystok, Poznan, Katowice, Wroclaw and Cracow to preach at both Baptist and Roman Catholic churches. Graham was invited to Poland by the Polish Baptist Church, headed by Michael Stankiewicz. The Polish trip is Graham's second visit to a Socialist country. He previously visited Hungary.

Prince Charles, already an accomplished helicopter pilot, sea captain, parachutist, deep sea diver and polo player, is making his debut as a painter today. Three of his watercolors will be unveiled at the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts' annual show. Calling the paintings "competent," institute director Sterling Gillespie added: "I wouldn't say they show outstanding talent. But if he had more time to practice, he could be quite good." The watercolors depict a town, windmill and a barn in the Norfolk countryside near the royal family's Sandringham estate.

Controversy is dogging Richard Hongisto's footsteps. First he stirred up San Francisco as a liberal sheriff. Then he lasted less than a

Photographer Hans Wendt can keep the money and any honors he gets for the dramatic photographs he took of a doomed jetliner crashing in flames — except for \$9. Wendt, 44, an employee of San Diego County's public information office, has signed an agreement with Clifford Graves, the county's chief administrative officer, giving Wendt rights to the pictures. But part of the agreement stipulates that Wendt must reimburse the county for costs of film and processing, which amount to about \$9. Wendt was on a county assignment Sept. 25 when a Pacific Southwest Airlines jet collided with a small Cessna. At least 150 people were killed in the nation's worst air tragedy.

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